

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.



VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 14

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31st MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:

An Armenian head of ours once said, "in my country no man who has been a teacher for twelve years continuously is permitted to appear as a witness in a Court of law, for no man, after such a strain on his intellect, can possibly retain sense enough to give reliable evidence before a Judge." At the time we thought this a good joke and nothing more, but it now seems that there was a great deal of truth at the bottom of it. Anyhow it is obvious that Mr. Livingstone, Principal, Berhampur College, with all his learning, scholarship, and experience of the world, has been, under the blasting influence of long continued tutorial duties, disqualified for the work of a legislator or for drafting laws, and for proof we appeal to his now famous *Pandora's box* or the cat-nip of Berhampur. We have, in it a section which says: "For forgery not less than 5 stripes not more than 200 stripes," and then follow seven successive sections, with the names of various offences, such as obscene language, bad behavior &c. each followed by a series of "ditto ditto" in the most orthodox style of an auctioneer's catalogue, except that we find no "ditto differing" among them. Common sense would have suggested that in such a case the most expeditious and business-like course would have been to name all the offences together and then to add the same punishment against them all in a single section, though that would have spoiled the symmetry of the questioner's catalogue which Mr. Livingstone set before him as his model. But to proceed. Section IX says: "For laziness in neglecting to learn lessons—not less than 1 stripe not more than 4 stripes." Now, in the name of the Prophet—Figs! What is less than 1 stripe which Mr. Livingstone is anxious so scrupulously to avoid? Can he manage to strike a boy and give him something less than 1 stripe? If not, could he not have included this section with the preceding one, and made one section, saying that he would punish all offences with whipping, the extent of which shall not exceed 200 lashes? It would have saved comment, though it would have denied us the rare treat of studying such a model of law-drafting. The mode of administering the stripes also displays want of tact and forethought. The only place selected is the palm of the hand, and that is not big enough. It may be that the regulation came as a quarter of an inch thick, and twenty-five stripes will render the whole of the two palms unfit for use for several days, and thereby the barbarous native custom of eating with the hand will be put an end to, and the civilized use of spoons and forks generalized, but we are afraid that it will lead to much coddling from fond mothers and grannies and sisters and cousins, and that would spoil the salutary effect of the punishment; and then the boy might not be able to read or write for several days from inability to hold a book or pen in his hand. Change the locale of punishment and no such effect would follow. We object too to the plan of inflicting not more than 25 lashes a week or spreading the 200 lashes over 8 weeks. Who will assure us that a boy after the first 25 lashes will ever again make his appearance at school? If not, the wretch will escape his due, the law will be defrauded, and the earnest instruction of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor about "sound thrashing" will be left unfulfilled. Then, why should the punishment be inflicted in a closed room? The object of punishment is to deter others as well as the culprit from crime, and publicity is of great importance for this purpose. Let a tick-tick be set up at the principal entrance of the College premises, let the offenders be tied to it, divested of all clothing, and let the 200 lashes be applied on the back from the nape of the neck to the tendon of Achilles in the presence of the whole school population and as many way-farers as may choose to stand on the public road, so that the morality and good manners of the public may be improved thereby. It would kill two birds with one shot. Discipline would then be more thoroughly vindicated than by the hole and corner business ordained by Mr. Livingstone, and the road-walking public improved in its manners. There will be a happy contribution, too, to the stock of fun in the Mofussil. Will any one after this find fault with us for subscribing to the wisdom of the Armenian law about pedagogues?

It is a good sign of the times that public men in England should make the Bengal Tenancy Bill a subject of public addresses. Mr. Richards, who recently contested with Mr. Bradlaugh for the seat of Northampton, was invited by the Dover Carlton Club, and there he delivered a lecture connected with Ireland, India, and Egypt. Mr. Richards was no friend of the Ilbert Bill. He thus described it in its last phase: "The Bill was now like a volume from which all the leaves had been extracted. The name remained on the back, but new leaves had been pasted in (laughter)." He thus dwelt on the Tenancy Bill:

There was another Bill which had now come to the front called the Bengal Tenancy Bill. This Bill seemed to be another attempt on the part of Lord Ripon to disturb the loyal population of India, as the interests of 200,000 small landowners would be affected thereby, and of these men a large number of them were in receipt of the enormous fortune of £30 per annum (laughter). Were they to disturb loyal native subjects in order to carry out some of the principles embodied in the Irish Land Bill, which had not brought peace to Ireland? So far from benefiting the native it would hand him over from the tender mercies of the landlord to the usurer, who was far worse than the loan societies in England, and they were had enough (applause). The interest in Bengal ranged from 12 to 57 per cent. Every facility was given to these usurers, and the small landowners would be put more and more into the meshes of the men, who would be practically landlords of more than the province of Bengal [hear, hear]. Was it right to take away the rights of these natives simply to please some theo-

tical fauzy of Lord Ripon and others (no, no). He felt sure that would be the answer of any audience of intelligent men.

If the constituencies in England could be made to understand the real merits of the Tenancy Bill, they would we make no doubt to a man oppose it.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Faculty of Arts in the Bombay University Professor Oxenham moved the appointment of a Committee to enquire as to the advisability of establishing a new examination which would meet the case of those, who did not require a scholastic and literary education, but wished to be fitted for commercial and other practical pursuits. The appointment of the Committee, he declared, would not in any way bind the Faculty to future action in the matter. All that was required was information and discussion. Mr. Kirkham, Inspector of Schools, opposed the motion, saying that Mr. Oxenham had ignored the existence of the Public Service Certificate Examinations, which had been working most satisfactorily during the last thirteen years, and which were, in fact, the middle-class examinations now asked for. During the last five years, 4,000 candidates had been examined for first-class certificates, and 1,500 certificates had been granted; while 20,000 candidates had been examined for second class certificates, and 6,500 certificates had been issued. There was no evidence, Mr. Kirkham maintained, that Government was dissatisfied with the present system, and the assumption that the proposed middle-class certificates would be more acceptable he considered was gratuitous. The Hon'ble K. T. Telang said that, while he agreed with much that had been advanced by Mr. Kirkham, he nevertheless supported the motion for a Committee of Inquiry. The amendment was lost, and the Resolution proposed by Mr. Oxenham was carried. A Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs Nowrojee Furdoonjee, V. A. Modak, J. U. Yajnik, Kirkham, Geary, and Oxenham.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following telegraphic summary of the reply of the Government of India to Mr. Lawson regarding the reduction of newspaper postage:

Acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 9th of February in which you, on behalf of the Press of India solicit favourable consideration for a proposal to make a further reduction on the rates of postage on newspapers. In reply, I am to state that His Excellency, the Governor-General in Council regrets he is unable at present to sanction such a reduction, in consideration of the large amount of revenue involved. It is estimated that the reduction of the rate of postage from half an anna to three pies would lead to a falling-off in the Postal revenue to the extent of about one lakh of rupees. The increase of expenditure of the Post Office has recently been the subject of consideration by the Government of India, and any measure which would tend to increase still further the excess of expenditure over receipts can in present circumstances be adopted only if the grounds for its immediate adoption are urgent. The recent measures for increasing the facilities offered to the public by the Post Office have been attended with a considerable loss of revenue. The reduction of the registration fee may be mentioned as an example of these measures, and caution is necessary in introducing further changes. The recent reduction of postage on eight newspapers not exceeding three tolas in weight shows that the Government of India, in considering the proposals for increasing the facilities offered by the Post Office, is not unmindful of the claims of newspapers; and I am to express regret that, for the reasons above stated, the concession, which you have asked for cannot be made at present. In conclusion, I am to add that the matter will not be lost sight of and that the Director General of the Post Office will be requested to bring it forward when the circumstances are more favourable.

Strange to observe that a Government which could surrender three crores of revenue to propitiate Manchester and Liverpool cannot afford to give up one lakh of rupees to lighten the tax on diffusion of knowledge.

WITH REFERENCE to the Bengal Municipalities Bill, which was passed last Saturday, the Advocate-General moved the following amendment at the sitting of the Bengal Council held on the 15th instant:

"Provided that, where two or more adjoining holdings form part and parcel of the site or premises of a dwelling house, manufactory, warehouse, or place of trade or business, such holdings shall be deemed to be one holding for the purposes of this Act, other than those mentioned in clause (a) of section 84.

Explanation.—Holdings separated by a road or other means of communication shall be deemed adjoining within the meaning of this proviso."

The Council thus divided on this motion:

Ayes 7.		Noes 4.	
The Hon. Harbans Sahai.		The Hon. Kumar Boykanto	
Mr. Miller.		Nath De.	
Mr. Beverley.		Chunder Madhub Ghose.	
Mr. Macaulay.		Mr. Reynolds.	
Col. the Hon. S. T. Trevor.		Mr. Dampier.	
The Hon. the Advocate-General.			
the President.			

The motion was carried.

THE INTERESTS of owners of Jute Mills in the matter of assessment for municipal purposes in the Mofussil were thus protected in the Municipal Bill:

His Honor the President said there were practically three proposals before the Council, but they only referred to the percentage which should be taken—whether one half, one third, or one fourth—as the basis of valuation when the cost of a building exceeded Rs. 1,00,000. He would put the amendment as it stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. Dampier first, which was as follows:—

"And, further, that where the actual cost so ascertained shall exceed one lakh of rupees, the percentage on the annual value to be levied in respect of so much of the cost as is in excess of one lakh of rupees shall not exceed one fourth of the percentage determined by the Commissioners under section 101."

The motion was carried on the following division:—

Ayes 7.		Noes 4.	
The Hon. Mr. Miller.		The Hon. Kumar Boykanto	
Mr. Beverley.		Nath De.	
Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor.		Chunder Madhub Ghose.	
The Hon. Mr. Reynolds.		Harbans Sahai.	
Mr. Dampier.		Mr. Macaulay.	
the Advocate-General.			
the President.			

[Mr. Macaulay voted subject to the introduction of an amendment fixing the reduction at one third.]

We wonder with what decency could Hon'ble members vote for this motion. All their tears of sympathy were reserved for the rich mill-owners.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons regarding Merv:

Sir H. Tyler asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether having regard to recent events in Turcomania and the Russian advance to Merv Her Majesty's Government would now reconsider the question of extending the railway from Sibi in the direction of Candahar, not merely for strategic purposes, but also for facilitating British commerce with Central Asia.

Mr. Gladstone: Her Majesty's Government are sensible of the fact that it may be necessary as indicated in the question of the hon. member to reconsider the question of extending the railway, at all events as far as Quetta. (Opposition cheers.) It may be well that I should add that there is already in process of construction a road to Quetta by a route which would, in a great measure, be the foundation if I may so speak, of the proposed railway.

The abandonment of the Quetta Railway was a mistake. There has been considerable waste of money on this account.

TUESDAY, 1st APRIL.

RAO BAHADUR Gopal Hari Deshmukh has been appointed Dewan of the Rutlam State. An unexpected selection.

IT IS STATED that Sir Alfred Lyall is about to bring out a poem, called "Introspection Retrospection," containing some stirring narrative of a few scenes that were enacted during the Mutinies of 1857.

THE FOLLOWING Railway statistics will interest the reader: In three years ending 1873, 207 miles of railway were opened; ditto 1874, 383 miles; ditto 1876, 379 miles; ditto 1877, 356 miles; ditto 1878, 564 miles; ditto 1879, 553 miles; ditto 1880, 662 miles; ditto 1881, 560 miles; ditto 1882, 551 miles.

A POONA paper hears from Ratnagerry that a young Mahratta lad, who had become a convert to Christianity tried the other day to convert his father, and in return received a sound thrashing. The youthful preacher complained to the Magistrate of the treatment he had received at the hands of his father, with the result that his father, his aged parent was punished with imprisonment and fine. How exemplary. This is the way to teach filial obedience!

COLONEL SIR OLIVER St. John, R. E. K., C. S. I. Resident at Jummoo, it is stated will act as Resident, Hyderabad, during Mr. Cordery's absence on leave. A better selection could not have been made.

THE MAHARAJA Holkar, the Raja of Naliba and the Nawab of Pataudi having ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the parts of

their respective States occupied by the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway system, rules are published in the *Gazette of India* to provide for the administration of justice within those tracts.

PROF. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, the eminent Chinese scholar, and the author of the great standard work "The Middle Kingdom" is dead, aged 71.

A PLAN is under consideration for constructing a Railway from Kalka to Simla, a length of 68 miles. One tunnel only would be needed, and the gradients would not be steeper than 1 in 32.

AN ENGLISH paper avers that the Duke of Connaught abstained from all intoxicating drinks during the Egyptian campaign, and attributed his good health during his residence in Egypt mainly to that fact.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND APRIL.

WE TAKE the following notes from the last number of the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*:

ORTHODOX OPPOSITION TO HOMOEOPATHY IN AUSTRIA.

Dr. Schmidt having left a sum of £2500 some years ago to found a chair of Homoeopathy at the Vienna Medical College, the minister of Public Instruction invited Prof. Siedelman, to report upon the technical value of Homoeopathy. What is meant by the expression technical value of a system of medicine the transcendental German mind alone can understand. Prof. Siedelman has been equal to the occasion, and out of the depths of his inner consciousness has excoverted views which he has embodied in a lengthy treatise and according to which the teaching of Homoeopathy at the scientific institution in question would be unworthy of the present state of medical knowledge. In these views the great pathologist Prof. Rokitansky has fully concurred with his colleague. Homoeopathy therefore may well despair of its future in Austria.

REMEDIES FOR ACUTE NASAL CATARRH.

Dr. A. E. Small has found the following remedies valuable according to their indications in the treatment of acute nasal catarrh:

Aconitum nap. in all cases of coryza attended with sensation of heat in the onset, and an uncomfortable sense of fullness in the nares, and headache.

Ammonium carb. in nasal catarrh, characterized by troublesome stoppage of the nares at night, especially when the pituitary surface has been dry.

Allium cepa for that variety of coryza attended with burning excreting watery from the nose and profuse watery discharge from the eyes.

Arsenicum album. When there is a profuse discharge of hot watery mucus from the nose, which seemingly scalds the adjacent portion of the upper lip and the interior portion of the nostrils, we have known two or three doses (four globules each) of the third decimal attenuation of arsenicum album, at intervals of three hours, to effect a speedy cure.

Among the remedial measures that afford protection against contracting cold, a daily dose of the third trituration of *Baryta carb.* has been found one of the best prophylactics.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to observe that the Hindu Annuity Fund is making steady progress. The following figures shew the financial position of the Fund:

Monthly Subscription	Rs. 2,085
Interest on Deposit	575
Deduct Pensions	256
Do. Working expenses	164
	420
	155
Monthly Saving	Rs. 2,240

This is fair progress, but we wish our countrymen would more largely avail themselves of the Fund.

THE SENATE of the University of Leiden has conferred upon Pandita Bhagvanlal Indraji the degree of Doctor of Letters as "honoris causa," in acknowledgement of his eminent merit, as a student of Indian philology and archaeology.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the action of the Bengal Government in sending Indian students to England to learn scientific agriculture has been followed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. On the recommendation of Mr. W. C. Benett, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, Sir Alfred Lyall has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to Pandit Srilal to enable him to go through a course of study at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. Pandit Srilal is the Secretary of the Bijnor Agricultural Society, which has given a considerable sum towards enabling him to go through the course of study, while the Raja Jagat Singh, whose liberality we have so often had occasion to notice, has added Rs. 2,000 for the same purpose. Supported in this way by self-help, the scheme has a very practical look about it.

THE FOLLOWING brief history of the London *Times* is going the round of the papers:

It first appeared under the title of the *Daily Record* in 1785; it, therefore, wants less than a year to complete its first century. In 1791, the "Record" changed its name for the "Times." During 1853 the *Times* sold 16,785,000 copies. Its daily sale at that time was about 65,000. The day following the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, the sale reached 70,000. It was generally thought that the Penny papers (the *Telegraph* and the *Standard*) would affect its sale. But it seems that they had a contrary effect. The present circulation of the *Times* is larger than it was in 1858.

Its annual paper duty amounts to £38,000. One year's ink, to £7,000. The weekly printing paper used weighs 60 tons, 4 paper Mills being constantly employed for the output. The steam force consists of four 12 horse power engines, three vertical machines by Apperard, and two horizontal ones.

A great part of the paper is printed from a stereotyped plate, the mould being taken from the actual type upon paper

machs which was the discovery of M. Dalaguen—a Swiss engaged in the establishment.

Mr. Walter, M. P., and the late Mr. Walter's family (including Sir R. Carden's family) are the chief Proprietors of the *Times*. What its outlay, and what its actual net profits are, can only be known to the family.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the demolition of the Bangalore Fort has been suspended by the Madras Government, pending the decision of the Government of India. When the work of dismantlement was commenced, the Maharaja of Mysore was entirely ignored. The Dewan addressed a firm and vigorous protest to the Resident, representing that the Fort had associations interesting to Mysore, which, though possibly sentimental, deserved to be respected. Mr. Lyall supported the Maharaja's representation, General Payn upholding the Commander-in-Chief's views.

THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to an article in the *East of Madras*, which offers some suggestions for the alteration and amendment of the India Succession Act of 1865, which relates to the property of all Christians including Indian Catholics. The first objection is to the provision which makes the Crown heir to the property of a widow dying intestate and leaving no kindred of her own, that is to say no blood kindred of her own. This provision applied to Eurasians and native Christians is, the writer says, too harsh and unreasonable. The writer suggests that the husband's kindred should be the next heirs. There are other objections taken for which we have no space.

WE HAVE received from the Health-officer's department the vital statistics of Calcutta for last February. There were 630 births in February which is 75 less than those of January last, but is higher by 38 over the births of February 1883. Of the births 340 were males and 290 females. The deaths in February were 972 against 1023 in the preceding month. The proportion of deaths of males and females was as 175 to 100. Cholera deaths in February rose to 123 from 36 in January 1884. Small-pox deaths were 43 against 16 in January. This figure it is noticed exceed the mean of the decade by 4. Fever deaths were 269 against 324 in January. Deaths from bowel complaints fell off from 122 in January to 100 in February. The mortality from other causes under classes Constitutional, Local and Developmental amounted to 415 against 509 in the preceding month. The total though less than that of the last month was higher than all the corresponding of the decennium excepting 1881 and 1882. The death-rates in the Sukeas Street and Jorasanko Sections were the highest, viz. 37.3 and 36.5 respectively.

A COPY of the Bengali translation of the Director General of Post Office's recent notification regarding the facilities for the transmission of postal notes has been placed in our hands. If this translation be intended for non-English-knowing people, there is a sad waste of money and labour, as it can hardly be intelligible to the general public. Could not this Department produce a decent and intelligible translation?

WE HAVE received a copy of the address which the native members of the South Sylhet Local Board presented to the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the occasion of his last visit to Moular Bazar. We regret we cannot publish it for want of space.

FRIDAY, 4TH APRIL.

THE MORNING ADVERTISER of London has a long article on the Bengal Tenancy Bill in connection with Mr. Seton-Karr's lecture on the subject, which we have noticed in another column. The *Advertiser* says:

The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is a country almost purely agricultural, as populous as France and England put together. It has long enjoyed profound political quiet, and a steady advance in material prosperity which is also not unparalleled in any other parts of the Indian Empire. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis granted it a "Permanent Settlement"—that is to say, he promised all the landholders of the province, on the solemnly-plighted word of British Government, "that no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they and their heirs and lawful successors will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever." These were the words of the first of Lord Cornwallis's famous Regulations; and the second of them declared that "no power"—after the passing of these Regulations and their loyal acceptance by the zemindars or landholders—"will exist in the country by which the right vested in the landholders by the Regulation can be infringed, or the value of landed property affected." For nearly ninety years these rights have been scrupulously guarded by the sovereign power, though occasionally hungry or thrifless financiers have cast longing eyes on the wealth accumulated in Bengal by the beneficent operation of this righteous method of government. English honour and English honesty of purpose have hitherto respected the inviolability of these treasures; and it has been reserved for a Liberal Ministry and a Radical Viceroy to destroy the confidence of India in that honour and that honesty of purpose. Nor is it possible for Lord Ripon to allege that it is only the rich and the strong that he is proscribing and plundering by their legislation; for

out of the 206,000 landowners of Bengal, no less than 197,000—or more than 95 per cent.—are peasant proprietors enjoying an income of less than 8, per annum! And these peasant proprietors are the men who will first of all be ruined by Lord Ripon's proposals; the landholders' Association of Behar officially informed the Government, a few months ago, that the mere introduction of the Bill had brought down the selling value of all small estates to exactly one-half of what it had previously been—thereby ruining all those peasant proprietors whose lands were mortgaged or in any way at the mercy of creditors.

AGAIN:

And what is it, our readers will ask, that Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone hope to effect by this wholesale devastation? Well, it may be briefly replied that they apparently wish to assimilate the condition of this peaceful and prosperous Indian province to that of Ireland; for the Bengal Tenancy Bill proposes to apply to agricultural Bengal all, and more than all, the most rasping conditions of Mr. Gladstone's recent Irish legislation. A considerable share of the proprietary rights in each estate is to be taken away from the landlord and given—not to the cultivating tenant, but—to anyone who chooses to buy up the rights of existing tenants either as a commercial speculation or for the purpose of harassing a hated enemy! The income of every landowner in Bengal is to be virtually at the mercy of the English competition-mallah who happens to be the civil servant in charge of his district, who will not only fix rates of rent, but will also have the sole power of sanctioning any contracts between landlord and tenant. No one will be allowed, even if he wishes it, to be a tenant at will; and if a landlord wishes to free himself from the annoyance of the worst possible tenant-at-will, he will have to sue him in the Courts for enhancement of rent, and then pay him compensation for disturbances at the monstrous rate of ten times the enhancement demanded. The extreme limit of rent that is to be legal—and this not unless the ubiquitous Government officer consents—is never to exceed one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the produce of the land. Mr. Seton-Karr authoritatively assured the Society of Arts last Friday that this maximum rent will often prove not sufficient to meet the revenue demand of the Government on the land, and yet, he might have added, if the landowner does not pay the uttermost farthing of this land-tax before sunset on the day it is due, he is immediately ruthlessly sold up under the inexorable sunset law, one of the most terrible engines of public vengeance ever invented by a despotic Government. Fifty of tenne and fair rents have already been peacefully established over about nine-tenths of the land of Bengal with the good will of the landlords; now they are to be thrust down the throats of these and all the other landlords of the province by the iron hand of the English Government, and, in addition, Lord Ripon insists on free sale and compensation for disturbance and abolition of freedom of contract, in defiance of all the traditions of Hindoo custom and even of Hindoo religion. Well, may Sir RICHARD GARTH, the Chief Justice of Bengal, say in an official minute presented to the Government, I confess I view with horror and dismay the revolutionary provisions of the present Bill, and after this honest expression of opinion from the highest judicial officer in India, perhaps we ought not to be surprised that Mr. Cross was compelled last week to confess, in answer to a question from Mr. STANHOPE, that the minute of the Chief Justice of Bengal had been virtually buried.

Lord Ripon, by his abortive LIBERT Bill, has utterly exasperated the whole English community of India, official as well as non-official; and now by the confiscatory provisions of this Tenancy Bill he is endeavouring to break down and ruin the most influential and the most loyal of the natives of India.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following on the history of the Bhinga Raj Family, Oudh:

The history of India, as a whole, will never be thoroughly understood or adequately appreciated until we have in every Province, and even in every district, accessible materials for detailed local history. The advantage of possessing rich materials in an English form has been well illustrated by sundry articles and pamphlets by our foremost Indian Sanskritist and historian, Dr. R. Jendrala Mitra; and we are glad to find that the example set by the learned doctor is being followed by other distinguished Indian gentlemen. We have before us a history of the Bhinga Raj family of Oudh, compiled by the Raja himself; and we have no hesitation in saying that the side-light which this little work casts on the general history of the Province is a most valuable one.

THE ANGLO INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION in England is abolished. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has issued the following manifesto:

Newtown House, near Newbury, March 10, 1884.

SIR,—The Bill commonly known as the Libert Bill having been passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in a form which is considered to afford sufficient safeguards to European British subjects in India, it appears to me that the time has arrived for dissolving the "Anglo-Indian Defence Association," which was formed in this country in June last for the purpose of procuring the withdrawal of the Bill; and I have, therefore, the honour to inform you that the Association in question is now dissolved. In making this announcement I wish to add that I feel sure that I am only expressing the opinion of every member of the Executive Committee, and of the members of the Association generally, when I say that our warmest acknowledgments are due to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, for his unwearied and very efficient efforts to promote the objects of the Association. I believe that the idea of forming this Association, and of thereby bringing to bear upon the discussion of the important questions involved in the Libert Bill the opinions of retired Anglo-Indians of all classes originated with Mr. Lethbridge; and I am able to affirm that whatever success may have attended the operations of the Association is largely due to the zeal and ability with which Mr. Lethbridge has devoted himself to its working.—I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant.

ALEX. J. ARBUTHNOT.
President of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association
(London Committee.)

SATURDAY 5TH APRIL.

THE FOLLOWING Resolutions have been passed by the Vakils' Association, High Court, anent the death of Babu Bama Churn Banerjee, which we announced last week:

1.—That this Association deeply regrets the sad and untimely death of Babu Bama Churn Banerji, one of its most valued and useful members, whose life was largely devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the Association and of his country. The Association unanimously resolves to record its deep sense of sorrow at this unexpected loss. Moved by C. R. E. Twiss Esquire, and seconded by the Hon'ble Babu Chander Madhus Ghose.

11.—That the Secretary of the Association be asked to convey to the family of the lamented deceased a copy of the preceding resolution as a mark of its sympathy with their sad bereavement.

THE good people of Hooghly and Chinsurah did themselves the honor to hold a public meeting to welcome the Venerable Rishi Debendernath Tagore, who since his return from the Hills is staying at Chinsurah. The meeting was held at the house of Babu Romeshchunder Mundle, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there were present the elite of the community. The proceedings commenced with the chanting of a hymn which was accompanied with music. Babu Gungachurn Sircar, the well known retired Sub-Judge, then addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the Maharishi's untiring efforts and unabated zeal to disseminate a knowledge of the ancient religion of India and to give vitality to the Brahmic faith, and upon his exemplary and devotional life, which has won the esteem of all, who know him. The speaker, was followed by Babu Krishnagopal Banerjee, who was enthusiastic in his admiration of the noble traits in the character of the Jorasanko sage. Babu Debendernath Tagore in acknowledging the compliments seemed to be inspired with a warmth of feeling and spiritual fervour, which overpowered his audience.

WE HAVE much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the specimen number of "Pickings from the Parsee Punch." With a few exceptions the illustrations and allusions seem to be good and hard hits.

WE THANK the Government of Bengal for a copy of the Prospectus of the International Health Exhibition to be held in London in 1884. The Exhibition is under the patronage of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress and has for its President His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The President of the Executive Council is His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. It will occupy the buildings at South Kensington erected for the Fisheries International Exhibition. The object of the Exhibition is to illustrate as vividly and in as practical a manner as possible Food, Dress, Dwelling, the School and the Workshop, as effecting the conditions of healthful life, and also to bring into public notice the most recent appliances for Elementary School Teaching and Instruction in applied Science, Arts and Handicrafts. There is a Sub-Committee for the Indian section who will seek to obtain exhibits from India and from persons in England either engaged in Indian trade or interested in India, illustrating the Food, Dress, Dwellings and to some extent the education of the Indian people.

THERE WERE 397 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 29th March, of which 157 were from cholera, 25 from small-pox, 78 from fevers, 21 from bowel-complaints, 2 from accidents, 20 from phthisis and asthma, 11 from spleen diseases, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 70. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 16. The average of daily mortality was 44.2 and the ratio of deaths to 1000 of population per annum is 47.8. The rise in cholera deaths is most alarming.

WE HAD THE PLEASURE of paying a visit on Wednesday last to the workshop of Messrs. Steuart & Co., of this city. We were shewn to a state carriage which has been built for His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore. It is a Mail phaeton of elegant workmanship and its fittings are on a scale surpassing by far any thing usually seen in Calcutta. It is hung on C, and under springs, the wheels are richly gilt and elaborately carved and turned. The whole of the under-carriage is also very richly gilt and picked out with lines of red. The body is painted dark green and ornamented with richly gilt and plated lotus flowers and peepul leaves, while the Nawab's Coat of Arms is beautifully painted by hand on the panels. The hood joints which are turned, are very richly plated and gilt and the beautiful state lamps with which the carriage is fitted are finished off with gold. The phaeton is lined throughout with blue silk tabouret. As a specimen of work of art the design and workmanship do great credit to Messrs. Steuart and Co. the builders. The price of the carriage is about 8 or 9 thousand rupees.

WE ARE INFORMED that His Highness the Maha Rao Rama Thakoor of Wadan has most liberally rewarded the services of the officer of His Highness's State who negotiated the marriage with the excellent and highly accomplished daughter of the well-known Hon'ble Gujpati Rao Raya Bahadoor of Vizagapatnam. The reward consists of Rs. 20,000 in cash and jewellery worth Rs. 5,000.

WE HAVE before us two pamphlets on Public Health by Dr. K. D. Ghose. They are fragmentary chapters of a forthcoming work. They are fair

specimens, and if the whole work be carried out in the spirit and in the manner in which they have been commenced it is sure to prove successful.

THE BANGABASI brings a rather serious charge against the Indian Association. It says that the Indian Association submitted its last memorial regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill at the instigation of the Home Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie, and not so much for the sake of the ryots.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. Return of the Rail-borne traffic of Bengal during the quarter ending 31st December, 1883. 2. Pickings from the Parsee Punch (specimen number). 3. The Aborigenes' Friend No. III. Vol. II. new series. 4. Indian Telegraph Guide Parts I. and II. for April 1884. 5. The Soudan and the British Ministry with Preface. By Sir Samuel Baker and special Map and Introduction (Published by the Patriotic Association). 6. Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World (Specimen Pages.) 7. The Indian Selector vol. I. No. 3. March 1884. 8. Correspondence respecting General Gordon's Mission to Egypt (Parliamentary Paper, Egypt series) Nos. 2. 6. 7. 8. 9. 9. Copies of Admiralty Telegrams relative to Affairs at Suakim from 5th February to 12th February 1884 (Parliamentary Paper). 10. Statement of East India Loans raised in England (Parliamentary Paper). 11. A complete catalogue of the awards with a classified List of the Jurors, (International Exhibition of Calcutta, 1883-84.) 12. Indian Punch in Urdu (two numbers). 13. Price List of Wines and Spirits sold by Messrs. Coyle and Co., Dublin. 14. The Anti-Christian vol. II. No. 4. 15. Beeburne—An Historical Romance in Bengali. By Gopal Chunder Mookerjee. 16. Arya Durshun—A Bengali Monthly vol. I. No. 7. 17. The Voice of India, Bombay.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London March 29th.—Mr. Gladstone is obliged to remain indoors in consequence of his cough still proving troublesome.

April 1.—The funeral of the late Duke of Albany will take place at Saint George's Chapel, Windsor, on Saturday. Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons moved addresses of condolence to the Queen and royal family on the death of the Duke of Albany, which were unanimously voted by both Houses. The University boat race, which was to have been rowed on that day, has been postponed for two days.

3.—The Times publishes a telegram in this morning's issue, stating that the Russian annexation of Merv meets with some opposition there, and that a number of Turkomans in consequence have retreated to Afghanistan.

3.—A great fire broke out yesterday in Paternoster-row and continued to rage for five hours. Several houses have been completely destroyed, and many others damaged resulting in enormous loss.

3.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that it was not the intention of Government to send troops to Berber and Khartoum. If General Gordon is in jeopardy, the Government must assist him. But meanwhile, General Gordon not asking for assistance, the Government adheres to its resolution to evacuate the Soudan. His Lordship said that it was inexpedient at present to make a statement regarding the general policy of Her Majesty's Ministers in Egypt. He further stated that a detachment of Sir Evelyn Wood's army would garrison Suakim.

The premises destroyed in the recent fire in Paternoster Row were those belonging to Messrs. Pardon and Sons and Messrs. Williams, and also the new warehouses belonging to Messrs. Faudel, Phillips and Sons, of Newgate Street.

Mr. Wright is indisposed, suffering from slight congestion of the lungs.

The body of the late Duke of Albany arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg to-day.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, proposed an adjournment of the House demanding an explicit statement of the policy of Government in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, vehemently complained of the unprecedented persistence of the Opposition, and denied that General Gordon's mission to the Soudan had failed, but said that, on the contrary, there were favourable prospects of its being successful. The London press this morning criticise the Ministerial statement as being unsatisfactory.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

THE ILBERT ACT.

THE Indians residing in England have presented a memorial to the Secretary of State for India against the Ilbert Act. The objections, which the memorialists have urged against the concordat are precisely those which we urged in these columns. We give these objections *in extenso*:

We feel bound, in the first place, to express our deep regret at the concessions which the Government of India have unfortunately thought fit to make to the unreasonable and even violent opposition that was raised against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. The compromise entered into with the Anglo-Indian opposition seems to us to militate

against the principle of the Bill as originally introduced, viz. "the removal from the code, at once and completely, of every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinction," since the disqualification will continue as before as regards all officers below the rank of District Magistrates. Moreover, although a position of nominal equality with their English colleagues will be conferred upon Indian members of the Civil Service holding the office of Sessions Judge, or District Magistrate, this will be effected not by increasing, as we desired, the summary powers of our countrymen, but by curtailing those of the higher English Magistracy. We are all the more strengthened in our belief that the equality thus conferred upon the Indian members of the service is more nominal than real, when we find so high an authority as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal declaring, from his place in the Legislative Council, that "the Government would take care that no Native would be appointed Magistrate and Collector of a district in which there was not a European Joint-Magistrate capable of taking up such cases. . . . therefore, the present law would practically be inoperative, even after the Bill was passed." Under the law as now amended, trial by Jury has been so extended as almost entirely to abolish the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates as regards English offenders. We feel confident that the new arrangement will, instead of removing the administrative inconvenience, which was one of the objects of the original Bill, considerably add to it. Your Lordship is, no doubt, aware that in most districts it will by no means be an easy matter to empanel a Jury, of whom the majority must be European British subjects or Americans. During the debate in the Legislative Council in Calcutta, on the 7th of January, 1884, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal observed, in emphatic language, that "the introduction of Jury trials in Magisterial Courts was not only a novelty, but that the provision of a Jury in India was always difficult, and, in many instances, almost an impossibility." The frequent necessity which will thus arise for the transfer of cases from one Court to another, or from one district to another, and the consequent delay, expense, and harassment to the suitors, will make justice more difficult of attainment than before, whenever a European British subject is accused of a criminal offence.

But apart from the question of administrative inconvenience, we feel that evils of a graver character will result from the new law. By reason of this practical abolition of summary jurisdiction, the uncultured and domineering members of the English planting class in the outlying districts of India will, we have grave reason to fear, be able to enjoy perfect immunity as regards any offences committed against the property or the persons of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, inasmuch as henceforth they will be tried not by any responsible public official, but by a Jury, a majority of whom will almost necessarily be composed of their own friends. It is impossible to expect that the very men, who, during the late controversy, have displayed such fierce antipathy against the Indian races will be at all likely to deal even-handed justice between an Indian and a member of their own class. It was well observed by the late Court of Directors that in a country like India it is not enough that justice should be properly administered, but it is necessary that it should be believed by the public that justice is equally and on equal terms accessible to all. It is precisely this confidence in the impartial administration of justice which we venture to think will be shaken by the new arrangement.

On all these considerations, therefore it seems to us that the new Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act contains provisions at variance with its professed objects, and instead of facilitating is calculated to throw additional obstacles in the way of the impartial administration of justice.

There's the sentiments of all educated, thoughtful and sensible natives. Extreme partisans may take a different view. The only consolation which the memorialists derive from the passing of the Act is "the consolation gathered from the noble vindication of Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1858, contained in His Excellency's speech in Council, and we are also heartily glad to observe that certain important questions regarding the administration of justice, so far as Her Majesty's Indian subjects are concerned, have been expressly reserved for further and more careful consideration than it would have been possible to bestow upon them on the occasion of the passing of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill into law." On these points the Memorialists thus set forth their views:

In the first place we submit that, in all the graver charges which are required by law to be committed for trial to the Sessions Court of the District, the right of trial by Jury should be extended by legislation to all districts alike, instead of leaving the matter, as at present, to the discretion of the Local Governments. We feel that, with the spread of education and the advancing intelligence of the country, the time has now arrived when this right should be conferred upon Her Majesty's Indian subjects in accordance with the liberal policy of educating the people in the task of self-government which has been so nobly and steadily pursued by His Excellency the Viceroy. This right if conceded, will only apply to "Sessions cases" leaving the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates entirely untouched. After the great concessions recently made to the European British subjects of Her Majesty a limited extension of the right of trial by Jury in the case of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, such as we have ventured to suggest would be a gracious act on the part of the Government which could not fail to give great gratification to the entire population of India.

But if from any considerations which do not suggest themselves to us, it would be deemed inexpedient to grant the concession which we have ventured to ask for, we hope your Lordship will permit us to make an alternative suggestion against which it would scarcely be possible to raise any valid or reasonable objection. We would respectfully suggest that in all cases described as "warrant cases" by the Indian Criminal Procedure Code that is, cases punishable with more than six months imprisonment, every accused person should have the option of claiming to be committed for trial to the Sessions Court where the trial would be held with or without a Jury according to the system which prevails in the parti-

cular district. Such a right would preserve the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates in regard to all cases punishable with less than six months imprisonment, and would at the same time be a less concession than is made to persons by the law as it prevails in England (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 100 Sec. 42, 44, 45, and 42 and 43 Vict., cap. 42, Sec. 17). It would only in cases of a more serious nature give to Her Majesty's Indian subjects the benefit of a trial before a Judicial officer of greater experience and high rank with the right of an appeal to the High Court of the province. Such a right is all the more necessary in India, where, as your Lordship is doubtless aware, Magisterial officers combine executive with judicial functions, and are consequently frequently found in the anomalous position of trying in their judicial capacity the very cases which they have initiated in their executive capacity. Even when the District Magistrate does not try such cases himself he makes them over for trial to a Subordinate Magistrate who is naturally considerably influenced by the action of his immediate official superior. The evil is further aggravated by the fact that in many instances, viz., when the subordinate Magistrate is invested with what are called "second class powers," the District Magistrate, although virtually the prosecutor in the class of cases referred to, is the officer empowered to hear appeals from the judgment of such Magistrates. This system has frequently given rise to grave judicial scandals, and recent events in India have clearly shown that a safeguard, such as we have suggested, is absolutely necessary for the protection of Her Majesty's Indian subjects against the hasty, ill considered, and arbitrary action of those Magistrates, who, from lack of experience, or from other causes, are unable to dispense that even-handed justice which every subject of Her Majesty, without distinction of race or creed, has a right to expect. We may be permitted to draw your Lordship's special attention to a case of gross injustice which has recently occurred in Bengal. Some students of the Dacca College were charged with having struck back at certain Policemen who, during a procession, had pushed the students and assaulted them with their batons, and although it was not even alleged that it was anything more than a case of ordinary assault, such as in England would never be punished with more than a small fine, the Assistant Magistrate who tried the case actually sentenced one of the students to be publicly flogged, and another to undergo three months' imprisonment with hard labor in the common jail. This case happening soon after some others of a similar nature, has naturally excited great indignation in India, and has been severely commented upon by the press. We beg to annex herewith a copy of the report of the case, which appeared in the *Calcutta Statesman* of the 16th December, 1883, together with the leading articles on the case in the same newspaper.

We therefore earnestly hope that your Lordship will see fit to advise the Government of India to make such alterations in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code as would prevent the recurrence of such abuses as we have ventured to point out, and ensure to all Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of race, a fair trial before an impartial tribunal.

While we entirely go with the memorialists we regret to observe that they should have made jury trial a matter of alternative prayer. Both the reforms pointed out ought to be insisted upon with equal force and emphasis, though we doubt whether the present Government of India is in a mood of mind to concede either. Of course if the Secretary of State takes the initiative, something may be hoped for, but in matters of this kind the Secretary of State does not usually show his hand first.

We give below the names of the signatories to the memorial:

Rampal Singh, Oudh; N. W. P.; N. J. Moolla (Cama, Mulla & Co), Bombay; Mahomed Kadique, Delhi; Lalmoohun Ghose, Krishnagpur, Bengal; Mohendra Nath Bannerji, Calcutta; B. C. Bose, Jessore, Bengal; D. P. Cama (D. P. Cama & Co., London), Bombay; A. K. Sethna, Bombay; Mahomed Abdul Jalil, Allahabad, N. W. P.; Syud Mahomed Habib Ullah, Allahabad, N. W. P.; P. V. Ramaswamy Raju, Madras; N. B. Motabhooy, Bombay; M. Abdul Majid, Jaunpore, N. W. P.; R. D. Sethna, Bombay; M. M. Bhownagiri, Bombay; D. Byramji (Dadbro & Co., London), Bombay; Khush Wakt Roy, Mirut, N. W. P.; J. N. Bannerji, Calcutta; N. D. Francis (Francis, Trines & Co., London), Bombay; H. E. Banatvala, Bombay; S. K. Sanjana, Bombay; J. E. Modi, Bombay; H. D. Cama (Cama Firm), Bombay; S. A. Kapadia, Bombay; M. C. Mallik, Calcutta; B. K. Mallik, Bhagulpore; N. N. De, Calcutta; K. B. Dutt, Hughly, Bengal; G. Palit, Calcutta; P. K. Mehta, Bombay; S. Rashid, N. W. P.; N. N. Mitra, Calcutta; K. N. Sen, Dacca, Bengal; H. Hosain, Lucknow, N. W. P.; S. P. Roy, Natore, Bengal; N. P. Sinha, Raypore, Bengal; C. Sen, Barrackpore, Bengal; U. D. Bannerji, Krishnagpur, Bengal; S. P. Singh, Birbhum, Bengal; D. Bannerji, Calcutta; C. Chatterji, Serampore, Bengal; B. K. Das, Calcutta; L. C. Palit, Calcutta; A. C. Master, Bombay; A. K. Rai, Bengal; K. N. Bahadurji, Bombay; L. M. Wadia, Bombay; E. M. DeSouza, Rangon; D. A. D'Monte, Bombay; D. J. Mantri, Bombay; N. B. Gandevia, Bombay; N. P. Sheshadri, Poona; M. Abdul Vahid, Allahabad, N. W. P.; M. Dava, Calcutta; Hamid Ali Khan, Amraha, N. W. P.; G. Golack nath, Jullunder, Punjab; J. C. Bose, Dacca, Bengal; Aziz Ahmad, Gya; Inayatullah, Amritsar, Punjab; U. K. Dutt, Calcutta; V. Gunputrao Cot-here, Bombay; Sheikh Kommeruddin, Allahabad, N. W. P.; A. N. De Sa, Bombay; R. K. Sen, Chittagong, Bengal; J. Palit, Calcutta; G. C. Bose, Burdwan, Bengal; B. Chuckeravarti, Serampore, Bengal; M. Nabi Ullah, Allahabad, N. W. P.; A. Chowdhry, Pubna, Bengal; M. Hamid-Ullah, Delhi; S. R. Das, Bengal; Ramdas Chubildas, Bombay; C. Venkata Narasiah, Congerveram, Madras; S. C. Biswas, Calcutta.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL IN ENGLAND.

WE HAVE BEFORE US the report of a meeting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, London, March 7, Sir George Campbell in the chair. The immediate occasion of the meeting was the reading of a paper

on the subject by Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr. The lecturer is well-known to the elder generation of our readers. He was for some years Judge of Jessore; he was the President of the Indigo Commission in 1860; he was Secretary to the Bengal Government under Sir John Peter Grant; he was a Judge of the High Court; and lastly he served as Foreign Secretary to Lord Lawrence's Government. When he was in this country, he was known to be a warm friend of the ryots, and he wrote several articles in the *Calcutta Review* on the relations between the landlord and tenant. Any remarks from such a high authority on the Bengal Tenancy Bill could not but be highly welcome, though on some points his views were nothing more than foregone conclusions. Mr. Seton-Karr thus describes the Bengal zemindar and ryot:

The Bengal zemindar no doubt always enjoyed certain rights and privileges which gave him much importance, which it was not easy to formulate or define, and which rested partly on legislative enactment, partly on judicial decision, but mostly on the custom and common law of the country. He was, in one sense, the owner of an estate, but that estate means technically nothing more than a certain area of the land of Bengal on which was assessed a fixed portion of the Government revenue. As responsible for that portion of the revenue, the zemindar had certain clear rights over the whole area. All lands or plots vacated by ryots, in consequence of death or desertion reverted, *ipso facto*, to the zemindar. The theory which regulated all his acts of lordship was not, he held, that the soil belonged to him, but that those successive operations tended either to increase or to diminish the rent-paying power of the land. As regarded the ryot, he must be taken to be a member of a cultivating class, but not of a coparcenary community. If the zemindar had his privileges and his prestige, the ryot had also his friends and defenders, the custom of centuries to back him, and his practical connexion with the soil.

Although the above description is not quite correct, still Mr. Seton-Karr, it will be observed, does not call the ryot part-proprietor of the soil. He then remarks:

The main subjects dealt with by the new Bill were the following:—1. The distinction between land known as khamar, or nij, and that known as ryotty, or in loose English language, the land cultivated by the superior landlord as a home farm, and the land given over to ryots who pay him rent. In the times of the Tudors the khamar would have been known as demesne lands. 2. The limitation on the power of the zemindar to enhance his ryot's rent. 3. The acquisition and the incidence of the right of occupancy by ryots. 4. The treatment of sub-ryots, or other ryots not hitherto having an occupancy right. 5. The framing of tables of pergunnah rates all over the country, to serve as a guide to the civil Courts or to supersede or anticipate their action altogether. 6. The sale of ryotty or occupancy holdings or sub-tenures. He saw no great harm in the provision for effecting a survey and register of these khamar lands in the collectorate. The plan was once proposed by Sir J. P. Grant, but he gathered from one of the discussions on this subject that it was proposed to compel the Zemindar, who became possessed of a vacated ryotty tenure, to settle some other tenant upon the land. He (the zemindar) was not allowed to use it for his home farm, or to convert it into a garden, or otherwise to keep it for his own enjoyment. He sincerely trusted that no such compulsory clause would be enacted. Tyrannical or unfair appropriation of ryotty lands by wholesale ought to be met in divers other ways. If land did revert to the zemindars by death, flight, or failure of heirs, the zemindar ought to be left to deal with each plot as he thought fit. The next point was the limitation of the zemindar's power of enhancing rent. The best plan for the ascertainment of the customary or local rate would be to entrust the inquiry to a revenue or a Special Commission. He had seen it stated that pergunnah rates were not now ascertainable. Within his own experience of twenty years ago they were not only ascertainable but ascertained. He could not but think that resolute and intelligent officers, conversant with the people and going about the country in camp and on circuit, could easily make out tables of rates for various produce in several of the largest districts. He entirely approved of the provisions whereby a ryot, subjected to a suit for enhancement, should not be liable to be sued again on the same account for a period of ten, twenty, or even thirty years. It was intolerable that a substantial tenant-proprietor to whom, as a class, was owing all the wealth and diversity of cultivation in Bengal, should, after going through an ordeal of two or three Courts in the year 1884, be again subjected to

the same annoying and expensive process at the caprice of the zamindars and his agents in the year 1886. In the end that would save all parties a great deal of trouble, and the pergunnah rates would be guides and aids to the Civil Courts, though they should not rule every thing. The subject of permanent occupancy was a more difficult one. The law of 1859 fixed twelve years as the period which entitled a ryot to consider himself immovable as long as he paid his rent, but at present it was proposed to retain the older and higher limit, and to stipulate that any resident ryot holding plot or plots in any village should acquire the occupancy right. He could wish that the Government of India had adopted the test of distance suggested by the Government of Bengal, and required the plots so held to be within two miles, or one kos, of the ryot's residence. Lastly, as regarded the free sale of those occupancy rights to whomsoever they might belong, the practice and legality of such sales had been constantly questioned and discussed, but his own conclusion was that whether the zamindar liked it or not, tenures were sold by private bargain, were made over by private arrangement, were put up to auction by Civil Courts, and possessed a sort of marketable value all over the country. But while the draft Act proposed to recognise that practice authoritatively, it took no notice of the other practice he had alluded to, by which a powerful zamindar brought up two or three *jummas* or *jotes* in a neighbouring zemindary, and got at length a firm grip of the whole estate. The remedy he had always proposed was that no person should be entitled to plead in any Court of the country that he was the real and legal owner of what was put forward ostensibly in another's name. He ought to be bound to register his own purchase or possession in his own name. The above were the main provisions of the Bill which he should be prepared to support.

Mr. Seton-Karr would thus far support the provisions of the Bill bearing on the occupancy right, on the limitation of rent, and free sale, but no further. He says:

There were others which he thought uncalled for and unpolicy. It was a mistake to drag into the Bill such a phrase as "compensation for disturbance or for improvements." Those were terms drawn from the Irish Land Act, and the very phrase, "compensation for improvements," seemed to him to be based on a very erroneous apprehension of the relations of the rent payer and the rent receiver. All provisions for landlords requiring improvement and calling on the ryots to make them were quite foreign to the state of rural society. In discussing the permanent settlement of Bengal we were somewhat apt to lose sight of the fact that this permanent settlement was extended in the year 1795 to the important province of Benares. Yet we did not hear in that quarter of these disturbances, or of the necessity for the revision of Regulations I. and II. of that year, and he did not see why what had been done for the tenant in one province might not be done in another. He understood, however, that the present Lieut. Governor of Bengal was in favour of a general cadastral survey and record of all holdings whatever all over the Lower Provinces, and to that he would reply that that greater proposal came too late, that it would only be accomplished by an enormous and an incommensurate expenditure; that it would excite violent passions, and probably cause grave outrage in many districts. His advice would be that they should grapple with the most prominent of the evils brought to light in that interminable discussion. Make zemindars register their khamar or nij lands, but allow the same to be increased or diminished by natural causes, surround the substantial tenant proprietor with all reasonable security for his possession, and guarantee him against vexatious enhancement at recurring intervals. Leave the sub-ryots entirely alone, and take nothing from the zemindar of memorial right, equitable privilege, or ancient custom. Let them remember that the zamindari system of Bengal at various times had stood a severe strain, and had not failed. In the trying time of the mutiny the revolted sepoys in eastern and Central Bengal melted away before impassive demeanour, and in some cases the active loyalty, of the zemindars; and the same class in times of scarcity and famine had not been unmindful of their duty to a starving and enfeebled population. Record the pergunnah rates, and be not discouraged by any assertions that they can not be traced. By those and similar means the long-standing controversy might be mitigated and the proposed legislation conduce to the consolidation of a valuable class of existing peasant proprietors, as well as to the honour and credit of the British name in India.

It will be thus seen that Mr. Seton-Karr is opposed to the innovations introduced in the Bill. We are surprised to observe that such a warm friend of the ryots has not a word to say in favour of the *bona fide* cultivators.

There was some discussion on Mr. Seton-Karr's paper, which is however imperfectly reported. Raja Ram Pal Sing stood forth as the champion of Bengal tenants, but unfortunately he knew nothing about Bengal, and in his own country Oudh we doubt whether he was famous for much good management of his estates. Mr. Cust spoke, and so did Mr. Lethbridge, but their speeches are not fully reported. Sir George Campbell's address is not given at all. We hope the papers by the next mail will bring a full report of the debate.

THE NO-RENT CRY IN MYMENSING.

We give a prominent insertion to the following letter with annexure:

MR EDITOR,—I send you a specimen of the Statements made by about eight hundred ryots of Pergannah Mymensingh to the Magistrate of the District, who is now engaged to make enquiry as to the cause of the "no rent cry" in Mymensingh. I also send you a copy of the questions put to the Zemindars.

You will see from the annexed statement of one Pachoo Sircar that the charges brought by the *Pioneer* against Zemindars of Mymensingh have been refuted by the mouths of the ryots themselves. The *Pioneer* observed that these ryots executed Kobuliots under an express understanding that they shall not have to pay their rents according to the rate and amount fixed by the Kobuliot. When the Zemindars in violation of their own words demanded rent according to those Kobuliots that the ryots became refractory and that the ryots never paid rent according to their Kobuliots. But what we find from the statement of one of the ringleaders of the "no-rent cry". He says he gave Kobuliots in 1285, perhaps he meant he gave it under duress of which he never complained, and that he paid rent till 1289, but that under an impression that the new law will reduce his rent, he does not like to pay the rent fixed by the Kobuliots.

Now let me proceed to consider whether this Pachoo Sircar is rackrented or not. According to his own showing he has about 133 bigahs of land and pays Rs 141-9-9 for them, so it will be seen that he only pays about 17 seventeen annas per bigah. If master Pachoo Sircar considers it to be high rent I am willing to take his whole holdings for 1-8 per bigah. I have seen the village myself and I challenge the friends of the ryots to go there and see for themselves whether this rate, about 17 annas per bigah, is to be considered high or not.

Yours Truly,

KESHUB CHUNDER ACHARJEE.

Statement.

My name is Mahomed Pachoo Sircar, I am a resident of Baligram belonging to Babu Kashi Kishore Rai Chouduri and Sreemutty Bisheshuri Debya Choudurani. My father's name is Jonabdi.

The entire quantity of land which my father held was one poorah, eleven arahs and four katahs* and the annual rental was rupees 27-4.

In 1266 Kashi Babu made a new Bondbust and according to that Bondbust my rent was increased to rupees 54-8.

I do not know of any enhancement being made before this Bondbust.

I have three Bhities, paid rupees 4 per arah.

Rs. 3 per arah for best quality of land.

Rs. 2 per arah for 2nd quality of land.

Our rate of rent was Rs. 2, 1-8, 0-12, 0-8 per arah (i. e. four bigahs 14 katahs of land.) On an average we paid 1-3 to 1-4 per arah before 1266.

According to the Bondbust of 1266 the following rates were fixed.

Bhitee	Rupees	6	per arah.
1st class land	"	4	" "
2nd "	"	3	" "

Another Bondbust was made in 1273 according to the old chitahs and my rent rupees 92-14-6 and the rate fixed was as follows:

Bhitee	Rupees	8	per arah.
1st class land	"	5 or 5-4	" "
2nd "	"	4	" "
3rd "	"	2	" "

Kobuliots were taken in 1285 and a new rate was fixed.

Bhitee rupees 9-12 per arah and one uniform rate of rupees 5 per arah was fixed for all descriptions of land excepting Bhitees.

Kashi Babu's share in the village was in Ejarah till 1284 and the share belonging to Gouripure was in Khash collection.

Before 1273 this village was in ijarah to Nobo Nundi. I have taken ijara of Mozabali for 5 years,

* Four Bigahs 14 Katahs make an arah. Sixteen arahs make a Poorah. So this ryot has about 133 Bigahs in his possession.

my ijarah continued till 1269, I had to pay Rs. 209 as my annual rental, but the existent rent of the village was only Rs. 200.

According to the Kobuliot I have to pay Rs 141-5-9 to both the Zemindars, I pay Rs 70-13-9 to Ramgopal-pore and another half Rs 70-13-9 to Gouripore.

Kobuliot of Pergannah was commenced to be taken in 1284, I gave Kobuliot, but I did not understand what was meant by right of occupancy. Does it mean that the Zemindar will have the privilege of ousting the ryots in default of payment of their rent as he has done in other villages? I know to read and write. According to the terms of the Kobuliot I do not think I shall have to give up my lands, but I am only liable to make second bondbust. I executed my Kobuliots, in 1285, and gave rents till 1289 according to the amount mentioned in the Kobuliots (i. e. Rs. 141-5-9) I have Dakhilahs to prove the payment of my rent, but I have not brought them here. I have not stopped payment of my rent. The malliks do not take the rent for 1290. My shareholders are in arrears. I can not pay the rent fixed by the Kobuliots (i. e. Rs 141-5-9). I am unable to pay it. I am willing to pay Rs. 92-14-6 which was my rent before 1285. The ryots of my village have two objections. There are 50 ryots in my village. I was wrongfully confined for 2 months in Ramgopalpur. *Peadas* attended me, I did not complain. If I had not given Kobuliots I could not remain in the village. I do not know about my rights after the execution of my Kobuliots. Possession of what length of time gives right of occupancy I do not know, I have not read the law. I heard from men that the rent will be reduced. I think in the new law there may be something about the rate of rent. Zemindars pay at the rate of one Rupee one anna per arah to Company Bahadoor. I expect that they will get at the most Rs 2-2 per arah. I have an impression that according to the new law our rent will be reduced.

Taking all the statements of the ryot to be perfectly true we deduce the following facts from them: 1stly that the particular ryot's holding comprises 133 bigahs, and his present rent Rs. 141-5-9, or Re. 1-1 per bigah. If we take the average produce per bigah of land in the locality at 12 maunds of paddy, which we are informed is a low average, and convert the price of the same into Rs. 12, the rent charged represents a little more than one-twelfth of the value of the produce. Surely that cannot be called rack-renting. 2ndly, That the Kobuliot was executed in 1284, Bengali era, and the ryot admits that he did pay at that rate for five years, that was to say, till 1289. 3rdly, That the ryot now says that he cannot pay at that rate and the reason is not far to seek. He states: "I heard from men that the rent will be reduced. I think in the new law there may be something about the rate of rent. Zemindars pay at the rate of one rupee one anna per arah to Company Bahadur. I expect that they will get at the most Rs. 2-2 per arah. I have an impression that according to the new law our rent will be reduced." Here the cat is out of the bag. There seems to be an impression among the ryots in Mymensingh—how it originated will doubtless be made clear by the enquiry set on foot—that under the new law their rents will be lowered, and so they have raised a cry of "no rent." They are withholding payment of rent in the hope of getting their rents lowered. Here lies the whole mischief. We have already shewn that the rent charged cannot by any means be called rack-rent, that the individual ryot had been paying at that rate for five years, that he did not then raise any objection, but that as soon as he heard that under the new law the present rents would be lowered, he stopped payment. And this has been the case with the other ryots. Now, we ask what were the local officers about? Were they deaf all this time? Did they hear nothing about this combination, and did they take any steps to disabuse the minds of the ryots? If the local officers had done their duty, we do not think things would have come to such a head in Mymensingh and the district threatened with an agrarian rising.

THE GOLD TREASURE OF INDIA.

SOONER or later the Government of India must face the Indian Currency question. In our present relations with the United Kingdom and the commercial world generally our silver currency is a source of great loss to us. This question has been discussed thread-bare, and we do not therefore wish to repeat the old arguments. But

the question has been put in a somewhat new light by Mr. Clarmount Daniel of the Bengal Civil Service in a paper entitled the Gold Treasure of India. This paper has been followed up in the March number of the *Contemporary Review* by an article by Professor Bonamy Price. The latter writes:

The problem is presented by the currency of India. The money of India is as bad in principle as any to be found in the whole civilized world, and in mischievous consequences infinitely the worst. Its one sole legal tender is silver. For serving as the tool of exchange, as the one instrument of buying and selling, silver labours under the worst of all disqualifications—unsteadiness of value. The man who sells his goods, his cotton, for money, does so in full reliance that in buying something else with that money it will possess a value equal to that of the cotton he sold. He has no other motive for giving away his cotton for money except the obtaining with it some other commodity of equal worth; if the money bought fails in effecting such a purchase, it is untrue to the motive which made him touch money at all. In no way can money fail more entirely in fulfilling the purpose for which it was called into existence. Great permanent unsteadiness of value in buying is the worst sin that money can have.

How fares it with India's money? It is composed of silver: the metal is employed solely for the sake of its value—its power of acquiring other commodities by being exchanged; what answer does India give to the question? That silver is afflicted with the apparently incurable disease of being inherently unstable in value. That is enough to condemn it as bad legal tender money. Look at the results in India. In 1870 a sovereign was equal to 10 rupees of silver; in 1880, 12 Rupees were required to be given as change for a sovereign. Generally, the silver rupee has lost 20 per cent. of its former value. Think of the harm which such falls inflict on an Indian trader making purchases in England. He must pay with sovereigns—that is, he must buy sovereigns wherewith to obtain the English goods he seeks. He must pay two prices—first, the rupee at its Indian value—that is, the goods he gave away for the rupees; and then a second price in the form of loss on the exchange—the addition to his rupees which he must make in order to acquire the sovereign or the goods he buys at the cost of a sovereign. The trade with England is diminished, the Indians buy fewer English goods, solely because their Indian money, their silver rupees, are unsuitable in value, in their power of buying. What greater offence can a particular system of money commit?

There are peculiarities too in the relations of India to England which swell the evil. "The English in India, not being colonists, but merely residents, have occasion to remit week by week considerable sums of money to their own country." Railway and other dividends have to be remitted; innumerable English supplies of endless kinds must be bought. Those dividends are received in rupees, and the rupees "lose 20 per cent. of their worth on being converted into English sovereigns in England. What an obstacle does the expansion of trade here find". Nay, more: that part of the cost of administering the government of India, and of the interest on the public debt, and of the interest on the capital invested in guaranteed railways which must be paid in London, amounts to £14,000,000 a year. What a tax the Government is thus compelled to raise in India when it has to turn in England its rupees of 20d. into rupees of 24d. wherewith to make up fourteen millions of sovereigns. Can a currency equally disastrous be pointed out in any other country?

"A Secretary of State might as well try to stop the tide as arrest the trouble."

Further, there is an additional aggravation of the mischief by a marked quality of silver—its inveterate tendency to perpetual change of value. A 20 per cent. fall is indisputably a great blow; still, if it was inflicted once, and then ceased, the loss would be immense, but if the metal's value became afterwards steady, it would be eventually recovered. But the value of silver never keeps quiet; it is ever on the move; and thus inflicts on all trade a harm which never ceases to excite anxiety and to tend to diminish commercial operations. Experience made the Latin Union, whose legal tender was silver, painfully aware of this harassing quality of silver money; so it found itself compelled to correct the evil by dismissing its silver currency, and substituting a gold one in its place.

The evils pointed out are generally admitted. Mr. Daniel's plan of reform is the coinage and circulation of gold as the real instrument of exchange, the actual money by which purchases and sales are to be made and regulated; but in combination with it subsidiary silver coins are to be employed, adjusted in their relative value to those of gold, on the basis of a ratio founded on the intrinsic value, the metallic bullion worth, of

each of the two metals. The details of Mr. Daniell's plan are given below :

1. The Government of India shall coin a gold coin, in all respects identical with the £1 sterling of the currency of the realm, out of the stock of gold now to be found in India to any amount in which the metal may be brought by its owners to the mints for that purpose.

2. These gold coins shall be declared legal tender for the payment of any sum of money due to the Government of India, at the option of the party making the payment; and in other cases they shall be legal tender for the discharge of any obligation amounting to rupees 5000 and upwards, at the option of the party making the payment.

3. The Government of India shall from time to time declare (but not more frequently than may be necessary or convenient) the rate at which the gold coin of its currency shall be accepted as legal payment of sums contracted to be paid in silver coin; and this state conversion shall be strictly regulated by the market value of the silver rupees of the British Indian currency in these gold sovereigns.

4. The silver rupees shall continue to be legal tender for all kinds of payments, and in any amount at the option of the party making the payment.

5. No person—the Government excepted—shall be obliged to take payment in gold of a debt due in silver which may be less in amount than rupees 5000 unless he shall previously have agreed with his debtor to do so.

Our principal objection to this plan is fluctuation in the value of gold and consequently the very unsteadiness, which Mr. Daniell proposes to remedy. Mr. Price says: "The standard of India will be gold only, while silver will be adjusted to it in a certain ratio, according to its intrinsic worth as bullion. The only great interest India will have at stake will be steadiness or fluctuation of the value of gold; that will be all, and as gold is admitted to be subject to the smallest variations, what better standard could be found? Does any one really think that better money could be shown than the English, except pure bimetalists?" Again: "Mr. Clarendon Daniell now brings forward an objection felt by many that the relative values of the two kinds of coin would be subject to great fluctuations, and consequently the legal, State ratio for converting the gold and silver coin into each other would be never constant. He replies that a tendency of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange to diminish rather than increase would be the natural consequence of the two metals being used indifferently for each other. 'If,' says he, 'silver is in excess, and therefore falling in value against gold, silver will be exported, and its value will rise, or *vice versa*. It is only when they are divorced from one another by artificial currency regulations that gold and silver work in opposition. Allow them to work together in the order of their values, and these divergences of value must necessarily diminish, and the approximation to the attainment of a staple ratio of value will be great. The altering metal will be corrected in its changes by being more largely used or else reduced in quantity by exportation, and the action of each of these forces will be to keep its value nearer to what it had been before the change. The currency will be less exposed to that kind of fluctuation which a sudden demand excites on the particular money which cannot be easily or quickly increased.'"

There is much truth and force in these remarks and the price of the superior metal necessarily regulates that of the inferior metal. The time has, however, arrived when the basis of our currency must be extended. If India wishes to be on a footing of equality with the commercial world generally, it must, we must confess, be prepared to be in harmony with that world.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE reports of Mr. Westmacott on the formation of Union Committees shew that the school-master has been doing his work in Bengal, and that the people of this province seem to be far more advanced for local self-government than they had hitherto received credit for. In the Government Resolution reviewing Mr. Westmacott's reports Mr. Secretary Macaulay remarks: "Mr. Westmacott was directed to communicate with the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions,

and, after determining with them the Sub-Divisions to be selected to proceed to confer personally with the District and Sub-Divisional officers upon the steps to be taken in each case. The chief object was that Unions should be constructed on something like a definite plan, that the provisions and intention of the law should be fully explained to the people, and that an approximate estimate might be formed in each case of the amount of the income of the Unions from different sources. Altogether 180 Unions have been formed, and it may be said that the whole area of eight Sub-Divisions (Nuddea-Sudder, Ranaghat, Meherpore, Baraset, Hughly Sudder, Serampore, Howrah Sudder and Munshigunge) has been blocked off into Unions. The exceptions are a small portion of the Serampore Thanna outside the municipal boundary and the *chur* lands of Munshigunge." The Government gives the following sub to Mr. Wyer, the Magistrate of Dacca, regarding the Munshigunge churs:

"The Magistrate, Mr. Wyer, is quoted as reporting that 'the churs are even more unsuited for the Union system than the mainland.' The mainland of the Munshigunge Sub-Division including the Pergunnah of Bikrampur has a population of quite 1,500 to the square mile. It is well known as containing an educated community which has for generations supplied probably a larger proportion of candidates for the public service than any other tract of the same extent in Bengal. It includes a large number of Government pensioners, who have acquired experience in every department, Revenue, Judicial, and Police,—superior and ministerial. At the elections it is reported that 80 electors came forward for every (100) hundred households, and an instance is given where a resident presented a donation of Rs. 500 towards the funds of the Union to be established. On all hands, evidence was shown of the keen interest taken by the people in the initiation of this system of elementary self-government. Mr. Wyer's remark unfortunate, The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to attribute it merely to ignorance of the district to which he has only recently been appointed."

The average area of each Union is about 20 square miles, and the average population about 18,000. The average area is exceptionally large in Chogdah and Ranaghat Thannas in the Ranaghat Sub-Division (29 and 26 respectively) and Hanskhali Thanna in Nuddea Sudder, (26), and exceptionally small is Dhumjor, in Howrah (12) and Hughly (6). In Dhumjor, however, though the average area of the seven Unions is small, the average population is very large (21,371). The attitude of the people towards Union Committees is thus described:

The attitude of the people in regard to the elections of members of the Committees has been in every way satisfactory. There has been no indication of either of the dangers which might have menaced the scheme,—general apathy, or an attempt on the part of any one class to monopolize power to the detriment of the others. In most cases, the attendance was small at the first elections. This, however, was undoubtedly due to the fact that the people did not at the outset understand the scope of the measure. "The more fully the real nature of the proposed scheme has been understood," writes Mr. Westmacott, "the more eager have the people been to come forward and select their own representatives." In Ranaghat, where the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Ram Churn Bose, took trouble to explain the scheme to the people in their own villages beforehand, nearly every householder attended. In Serampore, only 6.8 per cent. at first came forward; "but in subsequent elections held by Mr. Collier, the Joint-Magistrate, as the people understood the scheme better, the attendance improved considerably, and in the last Thanna in which elections were held, there were about 22 electors present for every 100 households, while in one election the percentage rose to 40." At the first election, held in the Baraset Sub-Division, "9.4 electors appeared for every 800 households, but the people were then coming in rapidly, and in the second the proportion rose to 23.4 per cent." In the Nuddea Sudder Sub-Division, where Mr. Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate, took a most intelligent interest in the scheme, the elections are reported to have been very satisfactory. At the first two elections, the percentage of voters to households was 19 and 22. The first election in Munshigunge failed from want of due notice. At the next, the percentage was 39, and afterwards it rose to upwards of 80.

On the other hand, the evidence is complete that all classes and castes possessing any real interest in the villages have worked in harmony in regard to the elec-

tions. Of the Burdwan elections the Magistrate, Mr. Coxhead, reports that about a quarter of the electors were cultivators, and some 10 per cent. were traders or shop-keepers. The remainder were petty landowners or middlemen. The landless laborers made no attempt to insist upon representation. Mr. Westmacott remarks upon this:—"Even as in the Teutonic *gemot* freemen only had a voice, so in the village communities of India the men who possessed nothing beyond the ability to labor with their hands are considered to have nothing at stake, and so are not allowed a voice in the management of the affairs of the community." From Nuddea Mr. Ritchie reports that the educated classes appear to be in harmony with the people, and to possess their confidence. Mr. Collier says regarding the attitude of the educated classes in Serampore:—"I am of opinion that it has been quite satisfactory. I have seen no signs of an attempt on their part to monopolize the power of election. On the contrary, I have been struck by their evident wish that those persons, who possess the confidence of the majority of the people, should be elected." Mr. Westmacott gives the occupations of 856 persons elected to serve on the Committees. The list includes 323 landholders and middlemen, 236 cultivators, 229 traders, 41 doctors, 30 teachers and 19 pensioners. It is estimated that about 25 per cent. of the persons elected know English. Finally, Mr. Westmacott reports:—"It is the opinion of Government officers and others, who have local knowledge of the various unions, that the electors have made admirable selections, choosing persons of intelligence, substance and respectability, resident among them, and the natural leaders of rural society."

The elections appear to have been judiciously conducted. The villages of each union were divided into groups, and the groups were left to elect one or two representatives. It is important to observe that the people took great interest in the grouping of villages, and Mr. Westmacott justly observes that every step in advance from the village as a unit to any form of grouping is a matter for congratulation. Naturally, each village desired to see one of its inhabitants nominated, but the different groups appear to have acquiesced in the result of a show of hands.

Unfortunately the income of the Union Committees will be very small, viz., Rs. 740 per each per annum or say Rs. 60 per month. What will the Committees do with this paltry sum for the promotion of local self-government? It will be mere child's play.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL.

THE Revenue Report of irrigation works in Bengal for 1882-83 is by no means more encouraging or hopeful than its predecessors. We observe that the total expenditure excluding indirect charges, on the Bengal Canals chargeable to capital account up to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 5,65,06,409. If indirect charges were included, the amount is raised to Rs. 5,86,67,167. Of this sum, 5½ crores, in round numbers, represent the outlay on canals classed as Productive Public Works. The receipts from these canals in 1882-83 were Rs. 13,17,726 as compared with Rs. 12,56,811 in the previous year. The working works amounted to Rs. 12,28,401 as against Rs. 11,49,633. The increase in the working expenses occurs in all canals except the Sarun Irrigation Works. The net assessed revenue after deduction of all working expenses, was Rs. 1,14,235; while the interest charges on the capital cost of the Productive Public Works amounted to Rs. 21,15,505 for the year. The total deficit was thus Rs. 19,91,232 against Rs. 19,22,211, the loss incurred in the previous year. The area under irrigation was substantially the same as in the preceding year, though the rainfall was on the whole more favourable. The decline in rubbee irrigation, which has been noticed in previous years, continued, whilst there has been a steady increase, mainly in Behar, in the areas leased for a term of years. The receipts under the head Navigation amounted during the year to Rs. 3,70,294 against Rs. 3,42,876 received in 1881-82. The increase occurred wholly in the revenue derived from the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, there having been a falling-off in the traffic on the Sone Canals. The decrease of irrigation revenue on the Sone Canals was due to a marked decrease in the areas of sugarcane and rubbi crops watered from the canal.

We now proceed to examine the financial position of each work separately. And we first take the Orissa Canals. The total capital invested in these canals up to the end of 1882-83 amounted

to two crores of rupees. The receipts during the year under report were Rs. 3,20,007 and the working expenses Rs. 3,41,539. The receipts of the year thus fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 21,532, to say nothing of interest charges, which amounted to Rs. 7,89,681. The total working expenses to the end of 1882-83 aggregated Rs. 31,25,486 against which we have Rs. 18,00,389. The canals, therefore, failed to meet their working expenses to the tune of 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Then, the accumulated interest charges to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 92,78,161. Thus, the Orissa Canals up to the close of the past official year cost the tax-payer upwards of one crore and six lakhs of rupees. The capital outlay on the Midnapore Canal to the end of 1882-83 was 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The receipts for the year were Rs. 2,68,010 and the working expenses Rs. 2,38,077. There was thus a profit of nearly Rs. 30,000. But then the total receipts up to end of 1882-83 aggregated Rs. 19,09,770 and the total working expenses Rs. 19,95,776. The receipts thus fell short of the working expenses by nearly one lakh of rupees. The accumulated interest charges to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 37,64,784. These figures show that the Midnapore Canal has cost the tax-payer nearly 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees to the end of the year under report. The area irrigated was somewhat less than in the previous year. We notice that the total demand for the year under the head water-rates was Rs. 2,86,347, of which Rs. 1,31,701 was the balance at the commencement of the year. The amount left unrealized at the close of the year was Rs. 42,476. The returns from the Hidgellee Tidal Canal depend entirely on the tolls received from boats and miscellaneous revenue, there being no irrigation from it. The capital outlay in the canal to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 17,72,699. The receipts for the year were Rs. 45,032 and the working expenses Rs. 40,570. There was thus a profit of Rs. 4,462. But the interest charges for the year were Rs. 70,908. The accumulated interest charges to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 9,87,618, which has, of course, fallen on the tax-payer. The revenue from navigation was somewhat less than in the previous year which was chiefly owing to a closure for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months. The Sone Canals are the most hopeful works in Bengal. The capital invested in them to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 2,36,65,975. The receipts during the year were Rs. 6,43,677 and the working expenses Rs. 5,29,841. There was a profit of Rs. 1,54,836. But the interest charges for the year were Rs. 3,39,183. The Sone Canals have cost the tax-payers Rs. 83,07,08 to the end of 1882-83. During the year under report two miles of the navigable canal and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of distributaries were opened; but there was a decrease in the irrigated area of 4,251 acres. There was a balance of Rs. 4,36,849 on account of water-rates at the commencement of the year; which, together with other current demands, made a total of nearly 9 lakhs, of this sum about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were collected. The capital expenditure on the Sarun canals which have been constructed from provincial funds up to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 6,68,025. The receipts were Rs. 34,908 or Rs. 16,921 less than the working expenses. The accumulated interest charges to the end of 1882-83 amounted to nearly one lakh of rupees. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Chief Engineer's Report, observes:—"The results of the year throughout are as satisfactory as that immediately preceding are far from disappointing." The Irrigation Department must be pronounced very sanguine when it does not consider the results summarised above to be disappointing. The total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounted up to the end of 1882-83 to nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. But when the works were purchased from the bankrupt East India Irrigation and Canal Company it was estimated that, on the most moderate calculation the capital invested in them would yield a return of 16 per cent. And yet the Government does not consider the financial results of the works disappointing! Comment on such a statement is superfluous.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left the capital for Darjeeling on Friday last. There was a large gathering of both European and Native gentlemen at Sealdah to bid him adieu.

WE BELIEVE HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor does not intend to descend to the plains during the rains. We hear that His Honor will pay a visit to the Orissa districts during October next, and then to Bettia in November next to instal the Maharaja of Bettiah.

THERE WERE grand doings at Bali on Tuesday last. The Lieutenant-Governor and several local officers graced the occasion with their presence. The Rivers Thomson School and the Beames Charitable Hospital were inaugurated under the auspices of His Honor. An address was presented to which His Honor returned a most hearty and graceful reply. Everything went off as merrily as a marriage bell. We are afraid it was the dissipation at Bali, which made H. H. ill for two days on return.

WE HAVE RECEIVED too late for insertion in this issue copy of the telegram forwarded by Newab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur C. I. E., as Secretary to the Mahomedan Literary Society for submission to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught expressive of the sympathy of the Mahomedan community in their present affliction in consequence of the demise of the Duke of Albany and their reply thereto.

WE ARE glad to learn that Kumar Manobendra Krishna, the son of our distinguished and esteemed countryman, Maharaja Norendra Krishna, has returned from England. He intends to join the bar shortly.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to announce that His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga has subscribed the munificent sum of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Ripon Professorship Fund in the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Our readers will be still more gratified to learn that His Highness proposes at no distant day to found a Professorship at his own expense in his father's name in the Science Association. All honor to the Maharaja for his princely liberality, and we hope the brilliant example of the premier zemindar of Bengal will have the desired effect upon his brother zemindars.

WE WONDER how the rumour could have got abroad that the Secretary of State would veto the Ilbert Act and order the re-introduction of the old Bill. It is quite true that the Secretary of State is not satisfied with the concordat, but he left absolute discretion to the Viceroy to deal with the matter, and he cannot now veto the Bill without forcing Lord Ripon to resign. It would not be in accordance with the traditions of Party Government in England to assume such a hostile attitude towards a representative of the Ministry abroad, however mistaken or misled.

AT LAST Mr. B. L. Gupta's turn for promotion to a District Judgeship has come. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor when leaving for Darjeeling on Friday last announced the welcome news to Mr. Gupta on the Sealdah platform and told Syud Ameer Hossein that he will appoint him to Mr. Gupta's place. We congratulate both on this good news. Mr. Gupta has well earned promotion, and the successful manner in which Syud Ameer Hossein performed his duties on the Police Bench of Calcutta on the last occasion fairly entitles him to a second nomination.

AS WE have frequently said—to us it is all the same whether it is the Liberals or the Conservatives, who are in power, for as regards India the main policy of both is the same. Here is a noteworthy example. Lord Salisbury, the Conservative Secretary of State for India, lowered the limit

of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service; this reduction of age is a burning grievance with the people of India, for it has practically stopped the admission of Indian candidates into the Competition. And now the Liberal Secretary of State sticks to the decision of his Conservative predecessor. Here is the *Englishman's* telegram on the subject:

London, April 3.—Lord Kimberley, replying to a deputation to-day, urging the necessity for raising the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, said that experience had not proved that there was any necessity for a change.

So much for the vindication of the Queen's Proclamation on the occasion of the passing of the Ilbert Bill!

KUMAR INDIR CHUNDER SING of Paikparah deserves the thanks of the nation for acting the part of the national host to the representatives of Australia at the late Exhibition by entertaining them at a sumptuous dinner, at his residence, a full account of which is given in yesterday's *Statesman*. The dinner was splendid, and the postprandial orations, though not so good, were fair enough.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following:

A subordinate official in Ceylon lately desired to petition the Governor for promotion, but the application was withheld by the head of his department because he did not approve of its terms. The matter being brought to the knowledge of Sir Arthur Gordon His Excellency has written and published a minute, emphatically declaring that "every servant of Crown has an undoubted right of personal access to the Governor, should he demand it, and an equal right to address him by letter, should he desire to exercise it. These rights may, of course, be abused, but they exist; and His Excellency would deeply regret to see their use abandoned."

We commend the example of Sir Arthur Gordon to the Governors of the Indian provinces.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, the Governor of Bombay, enjoys the reputation of being firm and just in dealing between Europeans and Natives. It was he who dismissed Mr. Hewett of the Survey Department for a brutal assault upon some poor natives. He has taught a good lesson to another "rampant Anglo-Saxon." The following is the substance of the Resolution, which the Governor of Bombay has passed regarding Dr. Banks:

A Government Resolution, issued this evening deals in a harsh manner with the case of Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad. It appears two Natives had beaten Dr. Banks' servant and taken his rifle as well as a buck he had shot. Dr. Banks thereupon gave a sound thrashing to the natives, and demanded Rs. 30 compensation for his servant's injuries; the money was paid but Mr. Reid, the Collector, returned it next day.

The following are the principal points of the Resolution:—
Dr. Banks should be informed that Government regard with grave displeasure his taking the law into his own hands.

Dr. Banks should be removed from his office as Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, and his services placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that an officer in the discharge of his duty should have grossly committed himself. Whatever charge Surgeon-Major Banks had to make against the villagers, he had no right to take the law into his own hands. It cannot for a moment be tolerated that European officers should set such an example of lawlessness and outrage. His Excellency in Council does not direct criminal proceedings to be taken against Surgeon-Major Banks, because the persons he treated in a high-handed and illegal manner are admitted by himself to have made no complaint against him. His Excellency in Council has read with surprise the opinion of the District Magistrate, that Dr. Banks was perfectly justified in searching a house for the rifle. The Government are not aware by what form of law an aggrieved person, in such circumstances as are stated, can search a dwelling-house, unaided by the Police, in order to recover his property. Mr. Reid lays stress in Dr. Banks' favor on the point that the ground upon which Dr. Banks' attendant shot the black buck was unenclosed. A greater part of Guzerat is unenclosed, but it is not the less private property. The Governor in Council regrets that officers of the standing of Commissioner and Collector should deem it sufficient to notice with no graver expression of censure such unwarrantable acts as those now brought to notice as having been committed by Dr. Banks. His Excellency in Council trusts that the action of Government will serve as a warning against such an assumption of lawless power.

These words ought to be printed in gold and circulated to all the Local Governments for guidance in matters of similar nature.

APPROPOS of the above case the *Times of India*, according to a telegram of the *Englishman*, says:

Bombay, April 4.—The *Times of India*, this morning, in criticizing the severity of the Government

Resolution with reference to Dr. Banks, draws attention to a grosser case of violence in which a member of the Governor's staff was the principal, and which has gone unnoticed up to the present. It appears that Captain Fergusson the nephew of the Governor and Adie-de-camp, was driving from Malabar Hill to the Fort, when he had an altercation with the railway police sepoys at the Queen's-road railway crossing, because the latter would not let his trap through the gates. Captain Fergusson, after a struggle with the sepoys, in the course of which he assaulted them severely, managed to force his way through the gates, and, having done so, drove away without giving his name. The train was due about the time the gates were closed, and had it not been for the promptitude of the sepoys in giving the danger signal, a disastrous accident might have occurred. Captain Dean, the Governor's Military Secretary, writing to the *Times of India* to-day, whilst correcting some portion of the statement contained in its leader, admits that a fracas took place, and forwards some correspondence which has passed between Captain Fergusson and the railway authorities on the subject. It seems that Captain Fergusson apologised to Colonel Brown, superintendent of the railway police, for his conduct and his apology was accepted, intimation being given that no proceedings would be taken. The silence of the Government in this matter contrasts strongly with their promptitude in degrading Dr. Banks' whose conduct, although quite inexcusable, was comparatively venial when compared with that of Captain Fergusson. Even some native papers think that Mr Banks was dealt with too severely, and that the ends of justice would have been met by simple censure, or his removal to another station instead of to a regiment.

If Sir James Fergusson has been remiss in his duty in this case by all means condemn him, but give praise where praise is due.

WHAT ARE we coming to in this country? The conduct of the school-boys has attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, a circular has been issued by the Director, and a Principal of a Provincial College has thus improved upon that circular:

"As a boy of the Collegiate School has recently insulted an English lady by calling her a fool in the presence of her daughters, it is absolutely necessary to introduce corporal punishment to preserve discipline. Henceforth corporal punishment shall be introduced into all the classes of the Collegiate School except the Entrance Class, whose students, together with the students of the College classes, have invariably behaved well, and are extremely good in behaviour. In recognition of their parts the Principal will not introduce corporal punishment among them. Corporal punishment forms an important part of the educational machinery in all well conducted Schools in England. And it appears to some that, owing to the important part that corporal punishment plays in the management of *Patsalas*, the discipline of those humble institutions is positively superior in some respects at least to that of our Government Schools.

"After the occurrence of the celebrated Dacca case, and the very serious communication which have been addressed by Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, regarding the laxity of School and college discipline, the Principal finds himself absolutely unable any longer to refrain from introducing corporal punishment into all the classes of the Collegiate School, except the 1st class—

"I. All corporal punishments shall be inflicted in the Principal's room, unseen by others.

"II. All corporal punishments shall be inflicted by the Principal and by him alone.

"III. All corporal punishments shall be inflicted on the palms of the hand, and on no other parts of the body.

"IV. The following are the offences, for which corporal punishment must be inflicted:—

- (1) For forgery—not less than 5 stripes, not more than 200.
- (2) For lying—ditto. ditto.
- (3) For obscene language—ditto. ditto.
- (4) For obscene action—ditto. ditto.
- (5) For gross insubordination—ditto. ditto.
- (6) For insolent behaviour to strangers—ditto. ditto.
- (7) For theft—ditto. ditto.
- (8) For going away from home—ditto. ditto.
- (9) For showing laziness in neglecting to learn lesson not less than 1 stripe, not more than 4.

"Every day before 2 o'clock, the masters shall hand over to the Principal the names of those boys who have on the previous day transgressed any of the above rules with an account of the nature of the transgression, and the Principal shall accordingly punish the boy. No pupil shall ever, under

any circumstances, receive more than 25 stripes in a week. In the case of the penalty of 200 stripes for any offence, the punishment shall be spread over to 8 weeks at least.

(Sd.) W. Livingstone.

"Berhampore College, 12th March, 1884."

Long live Mr. Livingstone! He has given a Penal Code to our schools and colleges, for which posterity will not let his name willingly die. The great Traveller Livingstone was we believe the father of this amateur legislator, and he made his wonderful progress through the African wilds by conciliating the savages. Suppose he had followed his son's remedy. His life perhaps, would not have been worth a day's purchase.

We wonder that the Government has allowed such a circular as Mr. Livingstone's to be issued and to remain in the books of the department.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

EXPORT OF INDIAN WHEAT.

Sir G. BALFOUR asked whether any reports had been received as to the bearing the large export of wheat has had on the food of the people; whether this export had stimulated the extension of cultivation or the substitution of wheat for the other grains previously cultivated; and whether the information and reports on the subject could be made accessible to individuals interested in the important questions involved in the wheat exports.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: In reply to my hon and gallant friend, I am sorry to say that I cannot give him any very definite information as to the effect of the large wheat export on the food of the people of India. But from a careful examination of the price of food grains in the Punjab and the Central Provinces during the last few years, I find that the large exports are coincident with and doubtless stimulated by, the low prices of wheat and other food grains consequent on the abundant harvests of the last three years. The wheat export of the two years 1879 and 1880 was only 3,200,000 cwt. The price of Jowar and Bajra, the grain mostly used for food, was about 15 seers, or 30lb. to the rupee. In the two years 1882 and 1883, with exports of nearly 34,000,000 cwt, the price of Jowar and Bajra was about 22 seers, or 44lb. to the rupee. The wheat production of the North Western Provinces and Oudh the Punjab and Central Provinces, is estimated at 23,000,000 quarters. The difference between a good and bad crop will be at least 5,000,000 quarters, or a quantity equal to the greatest export yet reached. Much valuable information respecting the wheat trade is contained in the "Trade Statement of British India," this year's number of which is now ready for distribution, to which I must refer my hon. and gallant friend.

INTOXICATING DRINKS IN INDIA.

In reply to Mr. O'Donnell, who asked a series of questions with regard to official notices offering for public auction the right of manufacturing and selling intoxicating drinks in India and specially in Malabar.

Mr. CROSS said: It is impossible within the limits of a reply to answer the series of questions which the hon. member for Dungarvan has put, and which relate to detail of administration under the control of the local Government. But in reply to the last question, which is the really important one, I have to state that the policy declared in 1843 and 1844 is still strictly adhered to. The number of the liquor shops in Bengal has been reduced from 9155 in 1844 to 4,560 last year, and in the Bombay Presidency from 2976 in 1877 to 2,479. In both provinces, as generally throughout India, the excise on liquor has been greatly enhanced of late years.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. J. MCCARTHY asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the salt tax in India was now exactly double what it was in the time of the East India Company in 1858; whether the salt tax was now two rupees per maund against one rupee in 1858, and whether nine-tenths of the price natives paid for salt go to Government as a tax.

Mr. J. K. CROSS: To the first clauses of the question I must reply in the negative. The salt tax was in 1858 in Bengal two rupees eight annas per maund; in Upper India two rupees; in Madras and Bombay twelve annas to one rupee. It has now been equalised throughout India at two rupees. To the last clause I must also reply in the negative. The mean average selling price of salt, including the tax, was in December, 1883, in Madras, two rupees thirteen annas; in Bombay, three rupees twelve annas; in the North West Provinces, three rupees twelve annas; in the Punjab, three rupees two annas; and in Bengal, three rupees fifteen annas.

A REPRESENTATIVE and influential meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Thursday last to vote an address of condolence to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on the demise of the Duke of Albany. We regret much that owing to indisposition His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor could not preside at the meeting. The chair was consequently taken by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on the motion of the Sheriff seconded by Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur. The following Resolutions were adopted.

I.

Moved by the Lord Bishop, seconded by Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur K. C. S. I., and supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali:

That a humble address of condolence be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, on behalf of the people of Calcutta, expressing their sorrow and sympathy on

account of the loss sustained by Her Majesty, by the Royal Family, and by all her subjects in the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany.

II.

Moved by Mr. Keswick, seconded by Mr. W. C. Bannerjee and supported by Newab Abdul Lutef Khan Bahadur:

That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that it consist of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop, His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop Goethals, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Chairman of the Corporation, the Hon'ble the Vice Chancellor of Calcutta University, Alexander Apear, Esq.; Nawab Abdul Lutef Khan Bahadur, Hon'ble Amir Ali, W. Fleck, Esq., W. C. Banerji, Esq., A. M. J. se, Esq.; the Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerji, S. E. J., Clarke, E. q., E. D. J. E. Ezra, Esq., Prince Mahomed Furrook Shah, Elias S. Gubboy, Esq., Maharajah Sri Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S. I., J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.; Hon'ble Rai Kristo Dass Paul, Bahadur, R. Knight, Esq., Prince Mahomed Rohimuddin, Manackji Rostumji Esq., W. C. Madge, Esq., Maharajah Norendra Krishna, Surgeon General A. Payne, Dr. Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadur, J. O' Saunders, Esq., A. H. Wallis Esq., H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Robert Turbail, E. q., Honorary Secretary.

III.

Moved by Mr. H. L. Harrison, and seconded by the Sheriff:

That His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be asked to order all offices under the Government of Bengal to be closed on Saturday next, the 5th April as that day has been fixed for the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, and that commercial houses and places of business be invited similarly to be close on that date.

Strange to say that the meeting separated without the customary vote of thanks to the chair.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.

—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds writes:

"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, and with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees, on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains of the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions of the Skin.

Manufactured only by DARLINGTON & Co., and sold at their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. Price Re. 1. Large Size Rs. 2. Call for No. More Pains!!! Darlington's Pain-Curer, and see you get it. Examine the bottle, & see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations. Mofussil orders executed by V. P. Post.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 5th April, 1884.

Our commercial market has hardly as yet recovered from the stagnant condition to which it has been cast since some time past, both the imports and exports were almost alike lifeless, and from apparent symptoms—it can be almost safely be said that it will yet take time to restore animation in the commerce of the country.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market has a further stiffening tendency, but owing to slackness in trade demands, it retained its position although rates for discount on Hoonies at the Bazar have been higher, still the Bank of Bengal maintained its previous rate of 9 per cent. all round.

Government Securities have rather been quiet and after various fluctuations maintained the following rates at the close:

4 per cent.....	96 6 0
4½ "	99 8 0

IN JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Nothing of importance transpired, some of the stocks having attracted notice found buyers at slightly enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
J. Dacesta Esq., London.....	12	0	0
J. Wilson Esq., Shillong.....	13	4	0
The Bhandara Public Library.....	13	4	0
Newab Ashanoo la Khan Bahadur, Dacca.....	13	4	0
Syud Wazgar Hossain, Motiharee.....	6	10	0
Syud Taffuzal Hossain, Bhauleah.....	13	4	0
Raja Issuree Prosad Gorgo, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
Jaunpore Literary Club.....	6	10	0
Babu Suttiya Churn Mookerjee, Cooch Behar.....	10	0	0
" Behary Lal Roy Chowdry, Burrisaul.....	13	4	0
" Dwarka Nath Maitee, Midnapore.....	10	0	0
" Poocho Chunder Sen, Durbhanga.....	3	6	0
" Rajendro Lal Coowar, Hd. Master Bhastara School.....	6	10	0
" Debendro Chunder Mookerjee, Gya.....	6	10	0
" Jodoo Nath Das, Manickgunge.....	13	4	0
" Pertap Narain Singh, Bancoorah.....	13	4	0
" Annoda Prosad Dutt, Dinagore.....	10	0	0
" Woones Chunder Dutt, Midnapore.....	3	5	0
" Gresh Chunder Dutt, Debrooghar.....	13	4	0
" Kaly Podo Banerjee, Barhampore.....	6	10	0
" Upendro Nath Mojomondar, Contai.....	6	10	0
" Monohary Lal Shome, Chinurah.....	2	0	0
" Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Goochpara.....	6	10	0
" Kaly Coomar Sanyal, Murwarra.....	10	0	0
" Sodasheo Lal, Chuprah.....	6	10	0
" Hurriah Chunder Roy Chowdry, Borisa.....	5	5	0
" Janokee Prosad, Arrah.....	3	5	0
" Nurro Chunder Ghose, Baboogunge Hooghly.....	13	4	0
" Hurry Das Mookerjee, Cooch Behar.....	3	4	0
" Bishnoo Chunder Biswas, Gya.....	10	0	0
" Peary Mohan Goocho, Noakhally.....	13	8	0
" Poorno Chunder Ghose, Rajshye.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 2nd April 1884.

General—21st March—Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Offg Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, 24 perghs, is transfd to the sudder stations of Hooghly.

Baboo Khetter Mohan Mookerjee, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Hooghly, is transfd to Jessore, and to have charge of the Jendal sub-divn of that dist, during absence of Mr W G Deare.

26th March—Mr W H Page, Jt-Magte and Deputy Colr who reported his return from furlough on 22nd inst, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge of Bhagulpore, during absence of Mr W H Vennor.

27th March—Mr H Holmwood, Asst Magte and Colr, Kooch, Nudes, special leave for six months, from 4th prox.

Baboo Petambur Banerjee Sub-depy Colr Mymensing, leave for three months, from 8th prx.

Mr H Mosley, magte and Colr, Moor sheldabad reported his departure from India, on furlough on 9th inst.

28th March—Mr F W J Rees, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, to act, in first grade of dist and Sess Judges, from 9th inst.

Mr F W V Peterson, Dist and Sess Judge Jessore to act in first Grade of Dist and Sess Judges from 11th inst.

Mr. E H Ruddock, Magtes and Colr, Rajshahye to act, in the second grade of Magtes and Colr, from 2nd inst.

29th March—Mr J G Ritchie es. reported his departure from India, on furlough on 25th ult.

Mr G J B Dalton, Offg Magte and Colr, Dinagore to officiate as Deputy Comr of Julpigore, during absence of Colr W D Morton.

31st March—Moulvie Shaikh Abdulla, Tempory Sub-Deputy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, leave for three months, from 20th April 1884.

Mr F J G Campbell, Dist and Sess Judge, Farreepore on leave, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Rajshahye, during absence of deputy, of Mr J B Worgan.

Mr J G Charles, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Rajshahye, to act as adintl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-perghs and Hooghly during absence, on deputn, of Mr H Beverley.

Mr C R Marriott, Offg Jt Magte and Deputy Colr, Dacca, furlough for 15 months from 19th July next, or subsequent date.

1st April—The Lieut-Govt accepts the resignation tendered by Mr A A Wace of his comm as a capt in the A Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Baboo Shamachurn Mitter, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Aurangabad, Gya, leave for one month from date he availed himself for it.

Baboo Umachurn Gangooly, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Sakbhira, Khoolna, on leave, is posted to Burdwan, and to have charge of the Culna sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Mohannund Gupta, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, on special duty, privilege leave for one month from 5th inst or subsequent date.

Mr W G Deare, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Jhenida, Jessore, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Baraset, 24-Perghs, is transfd to the Serampore sub-divn of Hooghly.

Baboo Gopendra Krishna, Asst Magte and Colr, Culna, burdwan, is transfd to the 24-Perghs, and to have charge of the baraset sub-divn of that dist.

Moulvie Ramizuddin, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Contai, Midnapore, is transfd to the Brahmunberiah sub-divn of Tipperah.

Baboo Rajkiesore Narain, Offg Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, Gya, on special duty, to have charge of the Aurangabad sub-divn of that dist, during absence of Baboo Shema Churn Mitter.

Baboo Monmetho Coomar Bose, Offg Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, on special duty, is posted to the sudder station of Pains.

Mr H Farrer, Offg Jt-Magte and Deputy Colr, Serajgunge Fubna, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted 14th March last.

Mr A C Tate, Tempory Jt-Magte and Deputy Colr, Dinagore to officiate as Magte and Colr, of that dist during absence, on deputn, of Mr T E Coxhead.

Mr E G Glazier, Magte and Colr, Pubna, to act as Magte and Colr, Mymensingh, during absence, on deputn, of Mr N S Alexander.

Mr R Cornish, Jt-Magte and Deputy Colr, Midnapore, to act as Magte and Colr, Pubna, during absence on deputn, of Mr E G Glazier.

Ecclsiastical—20th March—The services of the Rev W. A. Hamilton, chapln of Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from 1st April next.

Education—28th March—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Dist School committee of Noakhally:—

Mr J Postford, Dist Judge, vice Mr Rees, transfd.
Baboo Chandra Bhuvan Chakravarty, Deputy Magte and Deputy Colr, vice Baboo Bagola Prosouna Mozumdar, transfd.
Baboo Radha Kunta Aich, B L, Pleader, Judge's Court, Noakhally.

Opium—27th March—Mr A Elliot, Asst Sub Deputy Opium Agent, Barbi, furlough for six months, from 1st May next, or subsequent date.

Port Trust—1st April—Mr R Steel is confirmed in his apptmt under sec 4, Act V (B C) of 1870, as a comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr W P Alexander.

Mr G Irving is re-apptd, under sec 3, Act V (B C) of 1870, to be a Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Medical—24th March—Baboo Mohini Mohun Das to be a visitor of the Dacca Lunatic Asylum, vice Baboo Brojendra Kumar Rai, resigned.

27th March—Dr Udaychand Dutt, Civil Medl Officer, Serampore, Hooghly, leave for one month, from date he may be relieved.

Asst Surg Poorno Chandra Singh, a Supernumy at the Presidency, is to act as Civil Medl Officer, Serampore, Hooghly, during absence of Dr Udaychand Dutt.

Surg L A Waddell, Resident physician, Medl college Hospital, to act as Prof of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner in that institution, during absence of Surg C J H Warden.

31st March—Asst Surg Chunder Bhosun Bose, a Supernumy at the presidency, to have medl charge of the out-post of Demagiri, in the Chittagong Hill tracts.

Municipal—24th March—The following gentlemen are apptd to be Comrs of the Bali Municipality.

Baboo Shishchunder Chatterjee and Baboo Pran Kissen Kuwar, Pleaders, Judge's Court, Hooghly.

Baboo Sriksissen Gangooly and Baboo Haranchunder Mukerjee, Landholders.

Mr C Stack, Asst Supdt of Police, to be a Comr of the Serajgunge Municipality in Pubna, vice Baboo Nobinchunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Colr.

25th March—The Lieut-Govt approves the election by the comrs of the Baraset Municipality of Asst Surg Kailas chunder Chatterjee to be their Vice-Chairman.

The Lieut Govt approves the re-election by the comrs of the Serampore Municipality of Baboo Nundolal Gossain to be their vice-chairman.

28th March—The following gentlemen to be comrs of the Dacca Municipality:—

Mr C S Hill, Professor, Dacca college, Mr W C Edwards, Syed Hossein A I, Mr Mahomed Ali, and Shaik Hyder Buksh.

Road Cess—20th March—Mr G K Lyon, Jt Magte, to be Vice-chairman of the ratna Dist Road Committee, vice Mr Grinlay, transfd.

21st March—Baboo Bapinbehary Dutt is re-apptd to be Vice-chairman of the Midnapore Dist Road Committee.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT
DEWAN FOR THE DINAGORE RAJ.

Candidates must possess a good knowledge of the English language, Law and Zemindary affairs and bear good character.

Salary of the post is Rs. 150 rising to 200 with free quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 16th of Baisak, 1291.

The Rajbari, Dinagore, } GIRIJANATH ROY.
2nd April 1884. }

WANTED.

A Clerk who can draft letters in English, can trace Drawings neatly and prepare estimates. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to—

Divisional Supdt. of Works
Patna Division, Bankipore.

WANTED a second master for the Khoolna High English School on a salary of Rs. 50 a month. Preference will be given to a Graduate who is strong in mathematics and has some experience in the art of teaching.

KANTI CHANDRA BHADURI,
Secretary,
Khoolna H. E. School.

WANTED immediately a temporary Overseer for Road Cess works on a salary of Rs 50 and horse allowance Rs 10 per month. Preference will be given to one who has passed the Sub-Overseer's examination and gained practical knowledge of preparing Road projects—

Applications to be sent at once to the undersigned—
WOOMA CHURN BOSE
Sub-Divisional Officer and Chair-man
Branch Comm. Banka Bhagulpore.
31. 3. 84.

WANTED a competent Leveller for six months for the Berhampore Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. Those who can take levels and sections for Drainage works and have at least passed the P. W. D. overseership Examination will have preference. Applications (with copies of testimonials) will be received by the Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality, Dist Moorshedabad, up to the 30th instant.

MOHENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE,
Vice-Chairman.

Berhampore Municipal Office, 2nd April 1884.

WANTED.

A Tutor (Mahomedan) for a Mahomedan ward of this Court, aged 14 years. Must be well qualified to teach English in all its branches. Candidates who have passed the University F. A. Examination preferred.

Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem according to qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

Sylhet, } J. KELLEHER, C.S.,
The 29th March 1884. } District Judge, Sylhet.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of the 15th April 1884 for the supply of Metals and executing the repairs of Roads in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the Season 1884-85.

Stone Metal.—Tenders to specify separate rates for Indigenous and Imported stones (approved Bombay Mauritius and Melbourne only) broken to size as per specification, and delivered free of all charges at sites wanted by the Commissioners. Separate rates to be given for carting Metal to the road side and for road repairs including materials and consolidation. Each tender to be accompanied with samples.

Jhamah Metal.—Rates to include supply of Metal carting and consolidation complete. Separate rates to be given for the supply of broken Jhamah Metal only for petty repairs delivered free of carts at such places as the Commissioners may require. Separate Tender will be required for the work in each work.

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the Office of the Commissioners at Alipore between the hour of 1 and 5 P. M., when the tenders can examine the contract deed.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to purchase any fixed quantity of Material.

Tenders must be enclosed in a Sealed Envelope and the words, "Tender for road repairs Ward No. " written thereon. Each tenderer must deposit with the Cashier of the Municipal Office, the sum of Rupees 100 as earnest money on account of each tender and the number and date of the Cashier's receipt must be quoted in the tender.

The earnest money will be perfected if any tender be withdrawn after acceptance, any tenderer adding to or altering any portion of the printed form of Tender will not have his tender considered.

All tenders must be submitted in printed forms which will be obtained on application to the Superintendent Municipal Office on payment of one Rupee each.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sd. R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners, }
Alipore, dated 1st April 1884. }

RESOLUTION to be brought forward at the Special General Meeting of the Commissioners, to be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 10th of April 1884—

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal "to call attention to the deficient water supply at the present season, and to move that the Town Council be instructed to enquire into the cause of it, and to provide necessary relief."

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

As the Meeting of the Town Council is to be held on Monday next, the 7th of April, owing to the Office being closed on Saturday, the day fixed for the funeral of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Albany, the Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta for the election of a Health Officer will be held on Thursday, the 10th idem, at 4 P. M., instead of Monday.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

4th April 1884.

Resolution to be proposed by Mr. Thomas Jones at the Special General Meeting of the Commissioners, to be held on Thursday, the 10th instant, in accordance with the provisions of Section 46 of the Municipal Act—

"That it is desirable that the Officer of Health be selected from among Candidates possessing special and established experience and authority in sanitary work; that therefore the time for receiving applications be extended for a period of four or six months, as the Commissioners may determine; also that the appointment be advertised in the leading sanitary journals, the office to be filled in the interim by the appointment of a resident medical practitioner on the present emoluments."

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

3rd April 1884.

Notice.

Persons exercising any trade, profession or calling within the town and all itinerant dealers, hawkers and pedlars are reminded that they should at once apply for licenses in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of Act IV of 1876 for the official year 1884-85; as all licenses granted in 1883-84 expired on the 31st of March last.—Until new assessments are made for 1884-85, assessments for the previous year shall hold good, and any notices served for such assessments should be considered as valid for all purposes of law for assessments for 1884-85 and dealt accordingly.

Notice is hereby given that under section 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, licenses for carriages, horses, ponies or mules kept within the town for the half-year commencing 1st of April 1884 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes gentlemen applying for licenses who do not keep their carriages, and horses, at the place where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By Order,
NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
License Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
4, Municipal Office Street,
Dated 1st April 1884.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year.	Rs. As. P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	8	0 0
For every four-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands.....	6	0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after first, two-thirds of the above rate.....	4	0 0
For every two-wheeled carriage.....	6	0 0
For every horse (not a race horse) pony or mule.....	6	0 0
For every race horse	12	0 0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0 0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the registration of carts, hackeries and other vehicles without springs for the 1st half year of the official year 1884-85 will, under Section 83 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of April 1884, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 85 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876.

By Order,
NOBO GOPAL MITTER,
Registrar of carts and hackeries.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Tuesday the 15th of April 1884 for unloading Refuse from the Municipal Railway Wagons at the Corporation's land at the Salt Water Lakes, and for spreading and levelling the same in accordance with the draft contract, copy of which and of Tender form may be had on application.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation under sealed cover superscribed "Tender for unloading sweepings" and each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 500. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

POSTAL NOTICE

The following Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published for general information:—

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. P. M. General Bengal.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the power conferred by section 63 of Act XIV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the first half of an inland reply postcard shall be posted with the second or reply portion attached to it and that if this rule is infringed the first portion of the Postcard in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY LD.

NOTICE

The 2 pice fare, which was introduced a short time ago at the suggestion of large number of passengers, having entailed a serious loss upon the Company, the undersigned are reluctantly obliged to cancel the rate from the 6th instant.

The fares have been revised to give the Public the most accommodation for the least possible profit, and it is believed that the equitable rates of 4, 6 and 8 pice will accomplish this object.

FINLAY MUIR, } Agents.
J. SCOTT, }

Calcutta, 4th April 1884.

HINTS TO THE STUDY OF BENGALI FOR THE USE OF EUROPEANS &c.

Price 8 annas.

By RAJKRISHNO MOOKERJEE.

To be had at Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., W. Newman and Co., Calcutta.

WANTED.

By the District Road Cess Committee, of Rungpore an Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 with travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per mensem. None need apply who has not the necessary theoretical and thorough practical knowledge of road and bridge works. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th April 1884. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

(Sd.) ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B. C. E.
District Engineer, Rungpore.

STEWART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable
Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-
General of India, G. M. S. I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of North
brook, the late Earl of Mayo.

HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF
BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GO-
VERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND

VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

KRISHI SANGRAHA.

A big volume of 330 pages on our Agri-Horti and Floriculture is now out from the press. Such a book is only new of its kinds, and will prove invaluable to all of us. Price Rs 2-8 with postage. Apply to the undersigned or to the Canning Library Potaldangah and Poddo Chunder Nath Chinabazar Calcutta. Krishi Tatwa for the last two years, (pictorial) at Rs 2 a copy, and for the current year Rs 3-6. The latter is issued monthly. For a catalogue of plants send 2-annas. Seeds suitable for the rains, (native vegetables). Rs 1-8 a packet. Good and Large Begoon Seed at 12 annas per tola.

ETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery Calcutta.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

To be had at moderate rate. For particulars apply to

MOHENDRA NATH BISWAS,
10, Kristo Ram Bose's Lane, Shambazar.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

GRAND SUMMER PREPARATION.

Tailors, Milliners, Shirtmakers, all sorts of Ready made dress and General order Supplier, 373-4 Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

Our summer collections consist of the finest Stuffs of Alpaca, Parometta, Holland, Satin Jin, Cotton drill, Adheer-sonook, Swiss, Cambre-prints, and Chintz, Horrock's Long Cloth, Crowned Sanghai, Japan and other silks, and Satins of the first water, too numerous to detail. An inspection and patronage solicited.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st of April 1884, the Post Office will undertake the transmission of India Postal Notes to any Post Office selected by the holder, and their delivery and payment by postmen at the addresses of the payees named, under the following conditions:—

1. The holder of a Postal Note, i.e., either the original purchaser or any subsequent possessor, who wishes to transmit it by post to the payee, should present it at the window of the Post Office for this purpose, having first recorded in the space provided on the back of the note,—

- (1.) the name of the payee,
- (2.) the full address of the payee,
- (3.) the Post Office at which he desires payment to be made. He must also affix a half-anna postage stamp on the reverse of the Postal Note.

2. The Post Office will grant a receipt to the holder for a Postal Note so tendered, and will forward and deliver the note to the payee named on it.

3. The postman who delivers the note will, at the time of delivery, pay the value of the note in cash to the payee, who must sign and return the note to the postman. In the absence of the payee named on the note, the latter may be delivered, and the money paid, to any person connected with the payee's household or business establishment who is accustomed to sign receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address.

4. A post-card may be attached to a Postal Note tendered for transmission, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the note.

5. The holder of a Postal Note tendered for transmission can obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery from the office of destination. For this purpose he must attach to the note a post-card bearing on the face his own name and full address, and on the back the following particulars, viz.:—

- (a) The number of the note.
- (b) The Post Office from which it was purchased.
- (c) The value of the note.
- (d) The person to whom it is made payable.

After the note has been paid, the Post Office will impress the date stamp on the acknowledgment in proof that the note has been duly paid, and return the acknowledgment to the address written on it.

6. The above arrangement in no way prevents the holder of a Postal Note from remitting it to the payee himself through the post or otherwise, but in the case the payee will have to present it himself at the Post Office for payment, instead of receiving payment through the postman.

H. E. M. JAMES.

Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India,
CALCUTTA,
20th March 1884.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Frosunno Coomar Tagore's Street
Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.
9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,
FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Rs.
15	10	8½	47
18	12	11	55
20	14	12	60
22	16	14	65
24	18	15	75
26	19	17	80
28	20	18	85
30	21	20	90
32	22	21	105
34	23	23	115
36	24	24	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch
Rs. 15 19 23 26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inch.
Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000
28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch.
Rs. 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The oldest and the youngest can take them with safety!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patente, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs. 25 0 0
Silver " " " " " " " " " "	" 10 0 0
Steel " " " " " " " " " "	" 6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver " " " " " " " " " "	" 6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	" 10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	" 10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

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Bank of Bengal.

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

GRIMAULT & CO.

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES.
AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPELAND, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

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GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLEMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

THE MARVELOUS DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

THE SPARKLING NEUROGEN.

A non-alcoholic stimulating beverage and a very good nervine and stomachic drink.

It gives immediate relief to bilious headache, indigestion, nervous exhaustion from fatigue and over work, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED AT

THE DRUGGISTS' HALL.

35-36, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Price Rs. 1-12 per dozen, and Rs. 1-8 for bottles.

মেডিকেল কলেজের পরীক্ষার্থীরা স্বীকৃত।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT.

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium	RS. AS. P. 21 5 4	RS. AS. P. 24 8 8	RS. AS. P. 28 10 0	RS. AS. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
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18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

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Manager and Actuary,
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Or any of the Agents in India.

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31 Peepulputty Road

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FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and out-offices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,

Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

TOSHAKHANA SALE.

BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT,

Messrs. Hamilton & Co.,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS

On the 21st April next and following days,

Valuable Toshakhana Property comprising,

JEWELS,

PEARL NECKLACES, DIAMOND SERPACHES, KUL-

GEES BANGLES, BRACELETS, RINGS,

KASHMIR SHAWLS, KINCOBS, SAREES,

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WITH WHICH WILL BE INCLUDED

Several Valuable Estate Properties

Composed of Jewels, Kashmir Shawls &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will shortly be ready, and will be forwarded free by post to up-country applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.,

Jewellers In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy.

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BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD. C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantushodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 Annas.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwa.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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SOLE PROPRIETORS.

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SUCCESSOR TO

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Velvets, Plain and Brocaded (striped and figured) in a variety of choice colors.

Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.

Satins in all colors and shades.

Lionis Velvets In Black, Cardinal, Grenat, Navy, Green and other colors.

Ottoman Satins Floral Brocades in all colors.

Brocaded Satins in all the favorite patterns.

Plush Plain and Brocaded in different colors.

Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.

Gentlemen's under Vests in Silk, Merino and Indian Gauze.

Silk Stockings Plain and striped with Embroidered clocks.

Silk Handkerchiefs a large assortment, Plain and Handsomely Brocaded.

ALSO A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF BRUSSELS CARPET AND TAPESTRY

In the newest and most Tasteful Designs

CARPETS MADE TO ORDER OF ANY SIZE

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH

AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

NORTHBROOK HOUSE.

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মেডিকাল কলেজ হাসপাতালের পরীক্ষার্থীরা

ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাড়ী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাউন্টেন ৭ নং বাড়ীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K. G.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund £3,112,590

Annuity Fund £3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments	By 15 payments	By 20 payments	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	30
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	35

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSEY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.